Complete Defeat of America
And Britain Is the Key
To World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

To Our Goal, With but
One Heart and One
Object!

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In News Spotlight

Britain Makes Mistake in Dropping Parachutists in Midst of Burmese

Unable to recapture Burma in spite of their boastful utterances or to do anything in face of the staunch immovable stand of the Imperial Forces, the British forces in India are resorting frantically to the tactic of spy warfare, which, however, is being frustrated by the earnest and courageous cooperation of the Burmese people, according to Mainichi.

Northwest of a certain place in X Province on February 23, enemy planes slipped through the watchful eyes of the Imperial Forces and lowered six spies by parachutes, undoubtedly considering the coast clear as no Japanese Forces seemed to be stationed in the vicinity. However, they failed to reckon with the native inhabitants, in whom had been deeply instilled the spirit of civilian defense. They rushed up with spades and hoes and surrounded the six parachutists who were still lost as to their bearings.

The spies, greatly surprised and bewildered at the action of the native inhabitants, fired thoughtlessly and randomly at the Burmese, who undaunted by the resistance, captured three alive, while the other three were killed in the struggle.

The three surviving spies were imprisoned in the sultan's house for the night and handed over to the nearby Japanese garrison corps in the morning. Such thorough cooperation on the part of the Burmese people surely must strike fear into the hearts of the enemy.

Press Comments

Friday, March 5
ASAHI—Chungking and France; Crafty Roosevelt
TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. Blueprint Fleet

Chungking and France

ASAHI—The French Government has retained an Ambassador at Peking and stationed only a Charge d'Affaires and a counselor of the Embassy at Chungking. Dissatisfied with the French attitude, Chiang Kai-shek has virtually confined all the French diplomats including the Charge d'Affaires in their quarters, while the Chungking Charge d'Affaires to Vichy left France toward the end of last month. Thus, although no official announcement has yet been made on the severance of diplomatic relations between Vichy and Chungking, they may be regarded no longer to be on a normal footing.

This is a significant new phase in the history of China when it is considered in the light of the position France has occupied in China's international relations since the conclusion of the Huangpu Treaty of 1844 and the current War of Greater East Asia. On the part of France, it has already severed relations with Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The French Government and Chungking sooner or later were destined to be separated by the War of Greater East Asia. The advance of Japanese troops into the Kwangchow Bay area on February 21 was carried out under perfect understanding between Tokyo and Vichy. The Chungking Foreign Minister, it so happened, lodged a protest with the French Charge d'Affaires that France did not even notify Chungking on the matter. Moreover, the Vichy Government, in declaring its decision to retrocede its concessions and abolish its extraterritoriality in China on February 23, had its consul at Nanking notify the National Government in writing but made no notification to the Chungking regime.

With French Indo-China involved in the War of Greater East Asia and the meaning of the China Affair growing clear to it, the French Government has turned to a policy of cooperation with Japan. This is certainly due to the fact that our stand on East Asia issues is on the side of justice and fairness and also to our scrupulous care to consult Vichy on all important matters that concern France. It is similarly due to the fact that the French Government authorities have undertaken an intelligent political evolution in accordance with the dictates of reality.

If, therefore, Chungking has any thought for the future of the Chinese people as a whole, it would do well to consider deeply the recent policy of the Vichy Government toward Japan.

Crafty Roosevelt

ASAHI—According to a foreign dispatch, the executive committee of the American Democratic Party has decided to nominate President Roosevelt for a fourth term on the assumption that the World War would continue until 1944. President Roosevelt is reported to have made no reply so far to this notification but that is as one would have expected. It is quite likely that, beaming with satisfaction at heart, he will maintain silence until the last moment and then will appear to accept the honor reluctantly out of regard for the universal desire. This has precisely been the secret of his success in the 1940 campaign for the third term. This time the same gesture will particularly be necessary in order to moderate the impeachment of the public for his part in the provocation of the Pacific War and subsequent defeats.

Whether Roosevelt remains at the White House for a fourth term or a Republican nominee will oust him will be determined by the course of the war this year and, consequently, cannot be predicted so easily, but it is worth while to note that the Republican leaders are permitting themselves even more imperialistic opinions than the Democrats and thus, there is no essential difference in war policy between the leaders of the two parties. This suggests that at least in the present circumstances it makes no difference to the guiding principle of America what party would come into power and if there should be any difference that would merely spell a strategic retreat.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is said to have maintained that it no longer suffices for the United States to possess a two-ocean fleet but must fit out a seven-seas fleet. This is not a thing to be laughed away as a dream begotten on his ambition to rule the world. Rather must we remember that Knox, though a member of a Democratic Cabinet, is a dyed-in-the-grain Republican and that the Republican Party is a party which is notorious for having been in power during the height of the villainous and cruel dollar dilomacy. At the time of the Manchurian Incident, when it saw that the strong policy of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, was a failure, it called a temporay strategic retreat in its East Asia policy.

On the other hand, the impatience and anxiety of American leaders are manifest in the fact that they must give voice to such tall ideas. Otherwise it would be impossible to sustain popularity until the 1944 elections. War developments this year will constitute a test of ability of

(Continued on Page 2)

British Scribe Flails Countrymen For Belittling Japanese Might

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Criticizing the Britishers who are still underestimating Japan's national strength, H. G. W. Woodhead, a British journalist and authority on Chinese affairs, emphasized the difficulty of prosecuting the war against Japan, in today's Manchester Guardian, to the following effect:

"Many British still entertain the optimistic idea that, if the war in Europe ends, Japan will be crushed very easily. This is a most dangerous conception.

"This country misses such a man as former American Ambassador to Tokyo Joseph C. Grew, who, since his return home, has availed himself of every opportunity to emphasize how difficult the war against Japan will be. Ambassador Grew has stressed that Japan will never surrender before it is defeated completely and decisively and also pointed out that the Japanese nation is solidly united as one body.

"His assertions are all quite true. The Japanese soldiers hold absolute confidence of victory and, in addition to this, have modern arms and iron discipline. Even if their allocation of food is reduced, they can continue to fight for several months. To the British and American soldiers, such a thing is difficult even to imagine.

"Although the Japanese Forces are superior in courage and endurance, they have weak points in shipping and production. To utilize these weak points, Britain and America must give every possible aid to Chungking. When the Burma Route is reopened and arms and ammunition are transported to Chungking, the bombing raids on the Japanese mainland will only become a matter of time."

TALKS STARTED BY JOINT BODY ON EXTRALITY

Shigemitsu, Chu Address Delegates At Nanking Meet

Domei

NANKING, March 4.—The first formal conference of Japanese and Chinese Committees for the Rendition of Exclusive Japanese Concessions in China was held at 11 a.m. today at the Foreign Office of the National Government of China, when negotiations were commenced on practical measures, it was learned.

The following joint statement was issued by the Information Bureau of the Japanese Embassy and the Publicity Ministry of the National Government at 3 p.m. today.

"The members of the Japanese and Chinese Committees for the Renditions and of the Technical Commissions for the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights, recently appointed by virtue of Article 2 and Article 6 of the Sino-Japanese Agreement concluded recently concerning the abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions in China, gathered together at the Foreign Office of the National Government at 11 a.m. this fourth day of March.

"The members of the Committees and Technical Commissions were introduced to each other by Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu and Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Minyi, following which the conferees at once entered into negotiations on concrete measures concerning the rendition of Exclusive Japanese Concession."

Shigemitsu Makes Address

Addressing the conference, Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu emphasized the importance of the duties placed on the shoulders of the Committees and the Technical Commissions of both countries and requested them to complete their work as speedily as possible, so as to enable China to realize its age-long desire to regain full-fledged sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Following is the full text of the address delivered by Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu:

"The members of the Committees concerning the abolition of extraterritorial rights and the retrocession of concessions were appointed early in February by both the Japanese and the Chinese Governments for the object of discussing the details, and

(Continued on Page 2)

Germany Has Plenty Oil, Says Ickes to Americans

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Chairman Harold Ickes of the United States Defense Oil Adjustment Bureau, warned the American public that Germany has now sufficient oil not only to meet her entire war demands but also to leave a surplus stock, in an article he wrote for an American newspaper recently.

"The total oil production in Germany last year reached four times the output in 1938, and furthermore, the production of synthetic oil this year will reach a record figure." Ickes declared. "Of course, the question of securing a sufficient oil supply is a difficult problem for Germany, but it is now increasing the output of synthetic oil and also the oil production in Rumania. Thus, Germany is now able not only to meet all her oil requirements but also to leave a surplus stock."

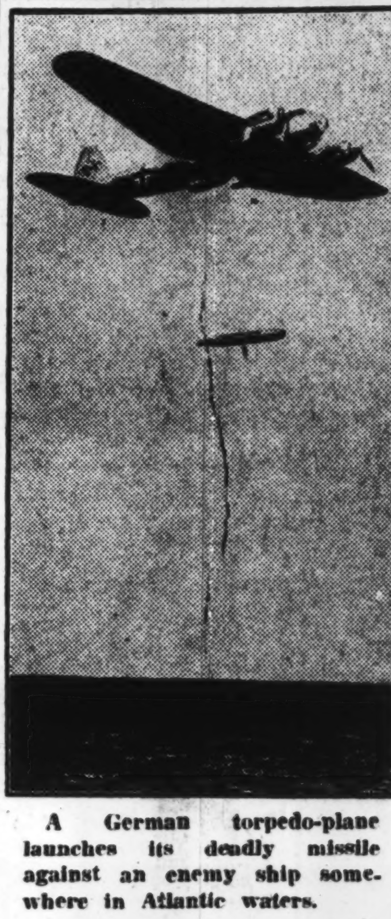
Polish Territorial Claim Refuted by Soviet Papers

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 3.—All papers in Moscow, in their March 1st issue printed the London dispatch from the Tass news agency of February 25 quoting a statement issued by the exiled Polish Government regarding the recovery of its lost territory. Side by side with this dispatch, the papers carried under banner headlines the article from Tass completely refuting the claims of the exiled Polish Government.

It is believed that in his recent interview with Premier Josef Stalin, the ambassador in Moscow of the former Polish Government exchanged views concerning this demand for the recovery of lost Polish territory.

Atlantic Terror



A German torpedo-plane launches its deadly missile against an enemy ship somewhere in Atlantic waters.

GERMANS REACH DONETZ SECTOR

Advance to Upper, Lower Areas of River Despite Thaw, Mud

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—German forces operating in the southern sectors of the Eastern front have reached the upper and lower sections of the Donetz River overcoming the mud caused by thaw and foul weather, the German High Command announced in its communique today.

In a sector south of Kharkov, the announcement added, the Germans are staging a fierce battle against the third tank corps of the Soviet Army.

12 More Shot Down

German bomber units and anti-aircraft corps shot down 12 enemy planes in the Mediterranean coast area, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Enemy Losses Heavy

In the Mediterranean area, German air forces brought down 334 enemy planes during February, while the German losses in the same period was 68 planes, it is announced by German military authorities today. Since January, anti-Axis air forces that raided Italian cities, lost 92 planes, it is also announced.

Tunisia Front Active

Domei

ROME, March 4.—The Tunisian front is now active with air combats. The Italian air forces shot down three enemy Curtiss fighters and blasted another, while the Luftwaffe brought down 11 hostile planes, the Italian High Command announced today.

From February 26 to March 3, the Axis forces on the same front took 2,110 war captives and either captured or destroyed 18 tanks, 50 armored cars and 36 pieces of artillery, the announcement also revealed.

Raid Is Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, March 4.—A flight of British raiders attacked the homeland of Germany on Wednesday night only to meet prompt resistance by the German night-fighters and anti-aircraft guns. The enemy fled after losing 14 of their bombers, all shot down. Another British plane was shot down on the same day off Norway.

Mexico Sets Up Organ To Control Vital Goods

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 3.—The Mexican Government announced in a Presidential order today, the establishment of a control organ with vast authorities for controlling the import, export, sales and purchase of provisions and other important materials, it is reported from Mexico.

At the same time, President Manuel Avila Camacho instructed Economic Minister Francisco Javier Gaxiola to fix maximum prices for those commodities whenever necessary. Furthermore, it is decided that all exports of foodstuff from Mexico should have the permission of the Economic Minister.

CHIANG REMNANTS SMASHED IN FURIOUS HUPEH MOP-UP; N. SHANTUNG DRIVE PUSHED

Gandhi May Start New Fast As British Still Obdurate

Authorities Holding Aged Leader Despite Flood of Petitions

A prominent leader of the Indian Independence Movement stated on March 4 that Mahatma Gandhi may go on another fast, since he failed to obtain unconditional release, the object of his fast, reports an Istanbul dispatch to Domei, relaying a wire from New Delhi. The gist of the statement is as follows:

"Although Gandhi successfully culminated his three weeks' fast, he failed to obtain unconditional release which was the object of his fast. Upon recovering from his present weakened condition Gandhi will demand immediate release and if not granted may again go on another fast."

Will Still Hold Gandhi

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—In spite of the pleas and demands of the peoples in India to release Mahatma Gandhi on the termination of his three weeks' fast, the British authorities have announced that Gandhi will continue to be detained, according to reports, from Poona.

Ba Maw Exhorts Indians

Mainichi

RANGOON, March 4.—Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Administrator of Burma, in an ardent radio address at 7:30 p.m., Burma time, on March 4 congratulated Gandhi on the successful termination of his fast and at the same time urged with zeal on all the peoples of India to arise, saying: "Mahatma Gandhi's sacrifice must not end meaninglessly, and the despot Britain should be completely ousted from India."

Crack Spanish Troops Leave for East Front

Domei

MADRID, March 4.—Troops, 1,300 strong, of the crack Spanish Blue Division left San Sebastian yesterday for Germany to participate at the eastern front in the war against Bolshevism.

At the time of their departure, a huge crowd gathered at the railway station to give them a hearty send-off.

Regarding rumors that foreign troops have entered Spain, circulated in connection with the recent war situation, the Spanish Government issued a statement today in refutation. "All the reports are utterly unfounded, being wild rumors purposely circulated to disturb international relations," the Government statement said.

Axis-Chilean Exchange Of Nationals Decided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 3.—The Chilean Home Ministry announced today that 28 Italian diplomats and 68 Italian nationals in Chile will leave Santiago on March 7 for Argentina, to take a Spanish ship from Buenos Aires for Lisbon, it is reported from Santiago.

On March 17, about 1,000 German residents in Chile are also expected to leave there for home via Argentina, but German diplomats will remain at Santiago for the present, until arrangements can be made for their exchange with Chilean diplomats.

Axis Chiefs Confer At Brenner Pass

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler is continuing an important conference with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy at Brenner Pass on the German-Italian frontier, according to newspaper reports reaching here from London.

Impatience Grows in Chungking As Soong-U.S. Talks Bear no Fruit

Domei

NANKING, March 4.—The negotiations going on between the Washington Government and Chungking envoy T. V. Soong since late February have borne no tangible results for Chungking and non-confidence in the Chiang regime as well as the United States is gradually growing among Chungkingites, according to a report received here.

Salients points of Soong's proposal to the Washington Government are reported by reliable sources as follows:

1. The United States should send material and war supplies which have been arranged through the Arms Lease-Lend Agreement, within the limit fixed by the agreement.

2. A war council should be held with America and Chungking as main participants so that the "European War First" principles prevailing in America and Britain may be abolished.

3. A Chungking-American agreement on loans for the development of the northwestern zone should be concluded.

Envoy Soong has so far busied himself in negotiating with President Roosevelt and others but has achieved no concrete result other than in checking the United States Government's policy of abandoning Chiang-aid routes, by having a China Section established in the Arms Lease-Lend Bureau.

Even Chungking's urgent demand that the anti-Axis air force in China be reinforced so as to have 500 aircraft has not been realized so far and a strong dissatisfaction is growing in Chungking, it is said.

As for the establishment of the anti-Axis war council, the United States has shown reluctance to accept Chiang's insistence that the wars in Europe and Asia should be regarded with same importance and even a preliminary understanding has not been reached yet. Under the circumstances, Chiang Kai-shek is watching developments in the situation.

The third point of the proposal concerning the loan is also facing a stalemate. Regarding this question, an opinion is prevalent in Chungking that even if agreement is reached as is wished by Chungking, it will be very difficult to import machinery for the development of the north western zone at present when the transportation of material to Chungking is so difficult that more than half of the Lease-Lend arms so far shipped remain piled up in India.

Such a condition in the U.S. Chungking negotiations has caused popular non-confidence toward America as well as to the Chungking regime.

It is reported in this connection that Mr. Chu, a committeeman of the Political Council pointed out that although a sum of $200,000,000 has already been used out of the $500,000,000 loan for the 1942 fiscal year, Chungking has not yet received war supplies for this sum and demanded of the Foreign and Finance Departments that the expenditures of the $200,000,000 be clarified.

KNOX PLANS HUGE NAVY FOR WORLD DOMINATION

Declares America Must Have Seven-Seas Fleet

United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox resorted to his usual bluffing by vaunting a proposal for a huge expansion program for the United States navy, after reporting on his recent inspection tour of the Southwestern Pacific, at the secret session of a sub-committee of the House of Representatives, held recently to deliberate on a naval budget, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

A part of Knox's statement, given at the aforementioned meeting, was published by American papers, which revealed the salient points of his usual bombast as follows:

"The United States navy had 3,205 warcraft at the time of the outbreak of the war, and by the end of 1943, it is anticipated that the total will be increased to 4,100 ships.

"The United States navy must not be contented with a mere 'two ocean fleet'," he continued, "but build a 'fleet for the seven seas'." By this, Knox exposed America's aspiration for world domination.

Furthermore, the dispatch adds, the scheme to organize a standing army of 2,250,000 men by the end of June, 1943, and the establishment of two additional divisions of marines, were averred by Knox, who added that an expenditure of approximately $4,000,000,000 is necessary for the above expansion.

Woolley to Return to Cyprus

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—Sir Charles Woolley, Governor of Cyprus, who has been conferring with the British authorities at London, is reported to be shortly returning to the island. A high British army officer will accompany him for the handling of military problems. A United States army officer will also proceed to Cyprus with Woolley to take up the question of the protection of the interests of United States troops now stationed on the island.

2,500 WAR PRISONERS IN P.I. TO BE RELEASED

Total Freed Since July Now 3,442

Domei

MANILA, March 4.—The Japanese Military Administration here decided to release 2,500 Filipino prisoners of war on March 16 in solemn ceremonies. At the ceremonies the Filipino war prisoners to be released will take an oath pledging positive allegiance to the Japanese Military Administration and their best efforts for the reconstruction of a new Philippines Commonwealth, it was learned today.

It is recalled that between the period of five months from July to November last year a total of 942 Filipino prisoners of war were released by the Japanese Military authorities. The present release will bring the total to 3,442.

In the meanwhile, the Manila Municipal Office has established 42 medical consultation offices within the city in order to promote the health of these ex-servicemen. The Municipal Office also is doing its utmost in seeking employment for the Filipino ex-servicemen, and so far the employment rate has been more than satisfactory.

Pope Desires Air Raids On Large Cities Stopped

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 3.—The visit of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York to the Vatican was requested by Pope Pius XII, the Couriere de Cicino of the Vatican revealed in its yesterday's issue.

The paper also said that the principal topic discussed by the Pope and the Archbishop was the question of air-raiding large cities, and particularly the preliminary arrangement for calling a conference of representatives of all belligerent Powers to discuss the suspension of air attacks on undefended cities. The Pope has already approached representatives of various nations stationed at the Vatican, the paper further reported.

Imperial Units Hit Foe in Pailu Lake, Huchiachang Sectors

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON HUPEH FRONT, March 4.—Japanese Units operating in the Pailu Lake sector since March 1, have captured the enemy brigade commander as well as two light machineguns and 50 rifles at Huchiachang, south-central Hupeh Province in their mopping-up operations against remnant Chungking troops, formerly under the command of General Wang Ching-tsai, it was disclosed.

Other crack Japanese Units operating in the Hosueh sector, 25 kilometers southwest of Huchiachang, by the evening of March 4, had captured 320 prisoners, two heavy machineguns and 350 rifles.

War Result Revealed

Domei

TSINAN, March 4.—According to composite war results so far known, Japanese Units operating in the northern Shantung Province since January 9 have accounted for 2,265 enemy dead, captured 1,304 enemy troops besides capturing a large amount of booty, it is learned today.

In the vicinity of Pailikiang, in Yangsinhsien sector near the Hopeh border, the Japanese Forces cornered and wiped out 600 enemy troops while in the neighborhood of Tasangshu and Lolinghsien, west of Yangsinhsien and also near Hopeh border, they annihilated 500 more troops of part of the Third Chinese Communist Army.

Continuing their operations, they smashed their way into Huiminhsien and Chungchin, exterminating the enemy under Commander Chang Shen-kung which comprised 300 strong.

In Wenhsien and Kwochowang, the Japanese Force, crushed the enemy 22nd Shantung Peace Preservation Brigade, scoring brilliant results. The men and officers of the Imperial Forces are in high spirits and are continuing their lively activities in the mopping-up operations.

Collective war results from January 9 to date known so far is as follows: Bodies abandoned by the enemy, 2,265 and prisoners of war, 1,304. Booties consisted of 1,065 rifles; one heavy machine-gun; 16 light machie-guns; 109 revolvers, 124 horses and many others.

Shiung Unit Active

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 4.—The activities of the Shiung Chien-tung Unit of the National Government of China, which participated in the recent Northern Kiangsu campaign, were indeed impressive and much is expected in the future in parallel with the political and economic development of the National Government, it is learned.

The unit under command of Gen-

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America, Britain Decide On Army, Navy Control

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—The United States and Britain seem to have reached an understanding that the command of the entire anti-Axis army forces will be given to the United States, while the command of the entire anti-Axis naval forces will be given to Britain, it is reported by the London Daily Express, quoting information from reliable sources.

It is further reported that General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, will be shortly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the entire anti-Axis army forces.

Foe to Discuss Internee Question

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 3.—United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles announced today that the United States Government had asked the British Government to convene a conference at Ottawa, Canada, for discussing the policy regarding treatment of British and American nationals in Axis nations, it is reported from Washington.

LABORS IN DIET NEARLY ENDED

Peers Will Clear Up Work by Next Week---Red Fears Dispelled

The current session of the Imperial Diet, though previously expected to enter recess from next Sunday, will be working two or three days longer till a few bills now in the hands of the House of Peers are given final approval.

The House of Representatives will probably recess for a few weeks after tomorrow when the Wartime Special Criminal Law bill will be passed in the House's plenary session scheduled for the day. Deliberations on the same bill by a special committee are believed to have been completed at yesterday's session. Unless some untoward circumstances arise, the bill will be given its final approval at the plenary session of the House tomorrow.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses will have no plenary session today. The Upper House held two committee sessions, one related to the draft revision bill for the municipal system and the other to petitions. The same House will also hold a committee meeting this afternoon, where deliberation will be continued on the proposed metropolitan system for Tokyo. The Lower House will have about five committee meetings during the course of today, among which three inclusive of one to consider the bill for a law prohibiting drinking among men under 25 years started their work in the morning.

Red Fears Dispelled

The committee meeting held yesterday afternoon in the House of Representatives to discuss the bill for a Wartime Special Criminal Law was completely relieved of the fear of our country being possibly menaced by Communistic ideas, when Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, gave a most assuring remark on the immunity of the Japanese nation to the Red menace in answer to the question put by Bin Akao, of Tokyo.

Mr. Akao asked for Major-General Sato's view on the Government measures against the possible inroad of Communism into this country, to which an assuring reply was given in the following way:

"I now fail to discover any sign of the Red menace existing among the populace. About the interpellator's fear of the possibility of dangerous thought incroaching on this land, I can positively say that there is no need of such apprehension at present, especially among the ranks of our Army fighting forces. Our Army, in close cooperation with the Navy, is taking a strong stand against any such danger creeping into its ranks."

About 20 members of the House of Representatives met yesterday afternoon to form among them a federation to promote the production of iron, thus to contribute to the national cause of raising the fighting capacity. The new federation will be extended among other members of the Diet and also among the interested people outside the Legislature. Included among those who met to organize the new body were Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi and Daisuke Takaoka.

Talks Started By Joint Body On Extrality

(Continued from Page 1)

It gives me great pleasure to be able to introduce the members of our Committee and Technical Commission to the members of the Chinese Committee and Commission today.

"The members present were appointed by virtue of Articles 2 and 6 of the Sino-Japanese Agreement concluded on January 9 concerning retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, and are shouldering the responsibility of discharging the important task of realizing the abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions, the age-long desire cherished by the Republic of China.

"Accordingly, it would not be too much to say that today's gathering marks the first step toward the realization of this ideal.

"Both Japan and China have already firmly pledged to cooperate closely for the successful conclusion of the current war and the re-establishment of East Asia with the ultimate object of laying the foundation for world peace.

Of Great Significance

"For this reason, I firmly believe that it is of great significance for the Committees of Japan and China who stand on a solid common front to gather together in this manner for the purpose of displaying the spirit of cooperation and amity.

"The century-old desire cherished by China is now on the verge of realization. While this is due to China's own efforts, it gives great pleasure to Japan to be able to collaborate with China from the first step toward this happy goal.

"As I stated earlier, the duties of the members of the Committees and the Technical Commissions are quite clear, and it is to be sincerely hoped that their work will be completed both speedily and satisfactorily."

Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi responded to Ambassador Shigemitsu's address followed by Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary, who clarified the policy of Japan in conducting the negotiations.

The conference then took up the order of the day and all the members enthusiastically entered into deliberation of various measures.

At noon all the members were invited to a luncheon party by Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi.

Similar conferences will be held continuously to complete the rendition of Exclusive Japanese Concessions as quickly as possible.

Vargas Sends Goodwill Gifts

More than 9,000 items of valuable Philippine native products have been presented by Jorge Vargas, Chief of the Executive Commission of the Philippines, to the Greater East Asia Economic Hall at Nishi-Ginza, Tokyo. They include buffalo-horns measuring two meters, snakeskins nearly five meters long, pure white wicker-chairs, teak tables, specimens of metals, fabrics, hemp wares and native works of art. Public exhibition of these Philippines products will be held early in April at the gallery of the Shirokiya Department Store, Nihonbashi. Contributions are also expected from Thailand, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang for which the founding of a special museum is under consideration by the Education Ministry authorities, it is understood.

Shown above are a part of the gifts from the Philippines executive being examined upon reaching Tokyo recently.

PROGRAM READY FOR ARMY DAY

March 10 to Mark 38th Anniversary Of Mukden Battle

Colorful programs in commemoration of the 38th Army Day, the second Army Day to be observed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will be held on March 10 in Tokyo, according to Domei.

On the afternoon of March 9, the day before Army Day, a meeting expressing thanks to veterans of the Russo-Japanese War will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan to which approximately 1,750 veterans of the Russo-Japanese War representing various districts in Tokyo prefecture will be invited.

This meeting which is being sponsored by the Tokyo prefectural and city governments, the Tokyo branch of the War Relief Society and Federation of Home Front Patriotic Societies, will be attended by representatives of the Army and Navy Ministers, General Kotaro Nakamura, commander of the Eastern District Army, Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo Prefecture, and General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo.

The army and navy bands will present a concert at the Hibiya Public Hall on the afternoon of March 7 when military pieces will be played or sung.

On the evening of March 10 a meeting, jointly sponsored by the city and the Tokyo regimental headquarters, will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan to hear the actual war experiences of veterans who have returned from Malai, the Philippines, Burma, Java and the Southwest Pacific regions. At the meeting, motion pictures, Rikugun Koku Senki (Army Air Force) and Nichiro Senso Jikkyo (The Russo-Japanese War) will be shown.

On the morning of Army Day, representatives of the Nippon Fujinkai (Japanese Women's Association) will visit Yasukuni Shrine, the Meiji Shrine and the War Memorial Tower to pray for victory.

About 3,000 leading instructors of martial arts in Tokyo will meet in the Kyoritsu auditorium here on the afternoon of March 11 to hear addresses by the nation's leading experts on archery, fencing, sword-wielding and bayonet fencing.

Press Comments

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American leaders, who will find their hands full endeavoring to prevent bitter dissatisfaction from exploding at the elections. In this sense, too, this is a year of decisive warfare.

On our part, we must clearly grasp what are the designs of both the Democratic and Republican leaders and so guard ourselves from falling into wishful thinking in regard to the American presidential elections.

U.S. Blueprint Fleet

TOKYO SHIMBUN—United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is reported to have upheld his reputation for tall talk in a recent session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee by sprouting a tremendous naval expansion program after giving an account of his inspection trip of the Southwestern Pacific front. He is said to have proposed the fitting of a seven-seas fleet if the United States is to achieve its war aims.

The plan forms a supplement to the postwar world reconstruction program of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. It seeks to provide pistols and handcuffs for the international police visualized by Welles. Just as Welles' megalomania usually comes to nothing, Knox's tall talk will only cast another sheet of blueprint into the waste-basket of the Bureau of Naval Operations.

It is quite obvious that this talk of a seven-seas fleet is intended as a camouflage to distract the attention of the public from the disastrous naval reverses suffered by the United States armed forces both in the South Pacific and the Mediterranean. In the South Pacific campaign, the spectacular advance of the Japanese Forces has resulted in tremendous losses to the enemy in men and arms. It is no easy task for the United States merely to replace the many capital ships it lost in the six-month South Pacific War. This is one of the big political liabilities that the Roosevelt Administration has assumed after having issued dishonored bills to court the favor of the public.

Already, the Times, London, and Manchester Guardian are commenting on the strategic blunders of the United States army and navy and are pointing out the fantastic length of time and volume of men and arms that the island-to-island offensive requires. Knox's buffoonery is such that the big political liabilities he has incurred for the Administration must be covered by more dishonored bills. Perhaps the Roosevelt troupe finds such a buffoon necessary for its repertoire. At any rate, his lines have grown stale and his antics no longer draw any laughs.

Hanson Baldwin, American commentator on the Coral Sea Battle, said: "According to the 'Jane's Fighting Ships' on my desk, Japan by now has lost every warship it had. What is the nationality of the warships claimed by the American navy to have been sunk?"

As a matter of fact, ever since this embarrassing moment, the United States Navy Department has taken to publishing its losses to some extent. The situation now is so serious for the United States that it must bend every effort to consolidate national unity, but the fatal psychology of Americans is such that it must still rely on the services of the buffoon Knox to create waves of optimism by tall talk of world conquest and the like. Baldwin in April last year said, in his "Strategic Requirements," that "our one-ocean navy is trying to fight on the seven seas. We are thinly spread out and there is not one strong point. This is no time for politics to predominate strategy." These words are particularly suggestive at this moment.

P.I. INDUSTRIES UNDER CONTROL

Recently Established Bodies to Contribute To Economic Progress

Domei

MANILA, March 4.—One of the most important economic development in the Philippines recently is that several control associations have been organized for all the important local industries including the branches of sugar, cotton and tobacco. These associations are organs which will carry out various measures in their respective fields under the guidance of the Military Administration.

All the industrial enterprises under the management of Filipino, Spaniards, Germans and Chinese are embraced in the Control Associations as members.

Meanwhile, there has been a marked progress in the reorganization of the sugar industry. One of the chief aims of the reorganization is the development of the sugar and cotton industries in accordance with the established principles of the economic self-sufficiency in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Filipinos are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Administration authorities for the development of the above industries.

A considerable section of the sugar plantations has been transformed into cotton fields under the new scheme and improved techniques have been introduced, thus, ensuring increased production.

As a result of the improved refining process, the production of alcohol has been increased greatly and several refining plants have been turned over for the production of butanol. Consequently, self-sufficiency in fuel in the Philippines is rapidly being established.

The first cotton harvest under the new plan has been reaped and the grading and setting of prices for the new crop have been completed. The quantity of cotton per acre equals or in some cases even surpasses that produced in Chosen.

The cotton cultivation area for the present year will be increased threefold as compared with last year. A total area of 90,000 acres will be devoted for the production of cotton including 68,630 acres on Luzon Island, 3,760 acres of Panay Island, 12,030 acres on Negros Island and 7,300 acres on Mindanao Island.

With the steady progress in the development of resources in the Philippines, a new trade body has been established in addition to the Philippines Importers and Exporters Association. The new organization has been established for the purpose of dealing with import and export of goods to and from the areas outside the scope of the Association.

Necessary commodities will be secured for the Filipinos and the supplying and marketing of surplus agricultural products of the Philippines for Shanghai and Hongkong will also be handled by this new organization.

Spain's Parliament to Convene

Domei

MADRID, March 4.—Chief of State General Francisco Franco of Spain ordered the convocation of the Spanish Parliament on March 16, it is announced in the Official Gazette.

MINAMI IS BACK FROM S. REGIONS

Describes Tour---Says Inhabitants Understand Japan

Domei

TAIHOKU, March 4.—The native inhabitants in the Southern Regions have thoroughly grasped the true aim and objective of the War of Greater East Asia, in the opinion of General Jiro Minami, Privy Councilor and former Governor-General of Chosen, who arrived here today en route to Tokyo from a one-month inspection trip in the Southern Regions.

The gist of General Minami's statement follows:

"In the course of my trip in the Southern Regions, I was convinced that the native inhabitants in the Southern Regions have come to grasp fully the true aim and significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

"In ordinary wars, it is usual for the inhabitants of occupied areas to take hostile action against the occupying forces for a certain transitional period. There has not been a single case of such hostile action in the Southern Regions since the start of the present war!

"In areas where peace and order prevails so perfectly as in the Southern Regions, there is no reason why the smooth operation of military administration should be impossible.

"In all parts of the Southern Regions which I visited, a strong cultural program is being propelled under the three guiding principles, namely, the expulsion of Anglo-American ideas, full understanding of Japanese thoughts and enhancement of the cultural standards of the native inhabitants. It is a matter for congratulations that the native inhabitants are heartily and willingly cooperating with the Japanese administrators.

"Of all the things I saw and experienced during my southern trip, what impressed me most deeply was the abundance of petroleum resources. For example, there are four oil fields in Palembang, and the production at one of those fields is larger than the total Japanese petroleum imports."

20 JAPANESE TO ATTEND OPENING OF CHINA BODY

Young Men's Association In Nanking Due March 30

The Dai Nippon Young Men's Association will dispatch 20 representatives to Nanking to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the New China Young Men's Association, scheduled to take place on the auspicious occasion of the third anniversary of the Chinese Government's return to Nanking on March 30.

Since China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia under the banner of live or die with Japan, two months have already passed, and the formation of the New China Young Men's Association, which will become one of the propelling forces in the extermination of American and British influences from East Asia, is looked upon as a real "weapon" of belligerent China.

The Association came into being under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei and Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng and preparations are now complete for the inaugural rites.

The Dai Nippon Young Men's Association had been greatly instrumental in assisting the formation of the Chinese association by dispatching its Vice-Chairman Asahina and other leaders to assist and advise in the work since last summer. Therefore, in order to offer felicitations to the youth of China and to assure the consummation of the great task of protecting East Asia through the intermingling of the ardent spirit and flaming passion of the youth, the 20 superior and worthy representatives from Japan will be sent to Nanking, with their expenses subsidized by the government.

The selected representatives will leave within a few days lead by the officers of the Dai Nippon Young Men's Association for Nanking where they will firmly grasp hands with the 5,000,000 youths of New China as proxy for the 5,000,000 youths of Japan. Already two of the representatives, one from Ibaragi Prefecture and the other from Shizuoka Prefecture, are at the Association headquarters in Tokyo, making preparations for their trip.

Axis Nationals Interned

Italian and German nationals in Yemen, the only neutral territory in the Arabian Peninsula were suddenly arrested on February 26 and were confined in internment camps, it was reported by a Daily Mail correspondent in Cairo, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei Wednesday.

It is believed that there are 40 Italians and only two Germans in Yemen according to recent census.

De Gaulle-Giraud Discord Worsens—Frontal Clash Viewed Certain Now

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The De Gaullist regime and another puppet regime under General Henri Giraud, though lately reported to have been reconciled to each other, are not so friendly as some quarters think. The fact is that their relations have turned worse than ever before, as witnessed by the folowing report published in a recently received issue of the Times, London, quoting a dispatch from its correspondent in Algiers.

"It is now admitted throughout the world that the recent Casablanca parley did nothing in the way of reconciling Generals De Gaulle and Henri Giraud," the correspondent said, adding that "there is now full possibility that some frontal clash will occur between them.

"Superficially, however, relations between the two regimes appear to have remarkably improved. In this connection it is seen that Giraud now often speaks highly of De Gaulle. Then there is Giraud's organ paper, Echo d'Algiers, which recently praised De Gaulle, by carrying the latter's picture and making high comments on his books.

Picks Needless Advisers

"Governor-General of Algeria Marcel Peyrouton has lately appointed two of his advisers from among the De Gaullists, apparently in an effort to please the regime. To return these courtesies, the De Gaullist regime, recently dispatched a goodwill mission to Algiers, while a weekly periodical in Algiers, regarded as an organ of the De Gaullists, has been permitted to resume publication.

"These facts, when superficially observed, indicate an improvement in the relations between the two regimes. However, if one delves deep into the situation he will be convinced that the relations are not based on a solid foundation. They will appear to have turned for the worse.

"It is true that Giraud recently picked some De Gaullists for posts in his Government. These appointments, however, have been made where no important affairs are awaiting for disposal, with the result that the new appointees are grumbling. Regarding the permit to allow the Echo d'Algiers to resume publication, it was cancelled soon after on some trifle charge.

"With regards to some De Gaullists who were recently liberated from a prison near Algiers, they are still under the stringent surveillance of the local police.

"These offending acts of the Giraud regime toward the De Gaullists, are understood to have been instigated by the former's followers who are the last men to be reconciled. If that is the case, the outcome will lead to a serious issue. General Giraud now has under his direct control 11 divisions of fighting forces, intended for his dreamed invasion into France Proper, but these forces are now feared to be a possible cause for the much apprehended frontal clash with the De Gaullists.

Internal Strife Looms

"After all, Algiers is now under the dictatorial regime of General Giraud, and the general populace, if by chance they are effectively instigated by the De Gaullists or any other rebel elements, will have to face an internal war. The anti-Axis nations are obliged to effect some perfect reconciliation between the two opposing regimes."

Meantime, the latest report on the two confronted puppet regimes as carried by the London Daily Telegraph, reads in substance:

"The mission dispatched by the De Gaullist regime to Algiers has arrived at its destination. The leader of the party, General Georges Catroux, left for Syria after seeing Giraud. The mission was divided into three parties respectively assigned to military, economic and technical matters. The word 'technical' was used solely for the purpose of covering up the word 'political,' and thus it is apparent that the mission was sent to effect some sort of a reconciliation between the two regimes.

"This problem, however, appears rather difficult to attain in view of the many fundamental differences between the two factions, whose confrontation was evidenced even when they were in France Proper. Speaking for instance about the attitudes respectively taken by the two factions in calling for the cooperation of their compatriots in France, Giraud's faction resorts to a severe reprobative manner, while the De Gaullists are simply appealing to the peoples' sense of patriotism."

Enemy Remnants Suffer Big Blow By Nippon Units

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Shiung was formed in Hanyang in 1939 with the object of promoting peace and cooperation between Japan and China. In 1942, it fought independently against Chungking's 116th Division and 128th Division in Kienli and Mienyang regions in Southern Hupeh with considerable success.

Offering War Cooperation

The members were selected from crack troops of the National Government who have had experience in actual warfare and from graduates of a certain school in Shanghai. In December last year, the unit marched into Northern Kiangsu and since then, it has been cooperating with the Japanese Forces in crushing the persistent maneuvers of the New Fourth Army against the inhabitants. Consequently, the Chinese masses in this district had been placing deep confidence in its activities.

Durng the drive on Chechiaochen on February 15, the Shiung Unit joined forces with the Japanese unit, a part having been attached to the Japanese right wing and another to the left wing. Still another party, led by the Vice-Commander himself, charged into the enemy line, thus demonstrating its efficiency.

Particularly outstanding was its activities at dawn on February 16 when members of the unit raced with the Japanese Forces in storming the enemy position as soon as the engineering corps blasted the main gate.

Show Consideration

The Shiung Unit is also considerate toward the Chinese masses. Not only does it refuse to levy tax on the people at the spot but the members absolutely are prohibited from taking anything from the masses even out of military necessity, endeavoring at the same time to maintain low commodity prices.

The spirit of sharing both joys and sorrows with the Chinese people at large is contributing greatly toward the renunciation by the masses of their communistic ideas which were implanted in them by the New Fourth Army and many are returning to the peace zone. Much is expected therefore, of their future activities.

U.S. Sets Rationing Date

The ration system for meat, cheese, lard, cooking oil and butter will be put into effect from April 1, succeeding the step taken for canned goods and refrigerated foodstuff, it was announced by the United States Government on Wednesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The weekly meat ration will be three-fourths of a pound per person under the new system.

Chungking Return Difficult

Domei

VICHY, March 3.—The Chungking Charge d'Affaires and Embassy staff at Vichy, who had decided to leave for home, are scheduled to proceed to Portugal via Spain, but as the Spanish Government has not yet recognized the Chungking regime, it is believed that considerable difficulty will develop for the Chungking diplomats in going home via Spain.

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Hongkong Leaders to Aid Chinese to Return Home

Domei

CANTON, March 4.—In view of the increasing number of Chinese residents in Hongkong and Kowloon who have expressed their desire to return to their native localities to engage in agriculture and other industries, the Japanese authorities in Hongkong in collaboration with the Japanese and Chinese authorities in Canton are launching a 10-month campaign beginning this month to enable these Chinese to return to their native homes in Kwangtung Province.

In Kwangtung Province, the work of aiding those in Hongkong and Kowloon who wish to return home will be carried out by a committee which will have branches in Sunwui-hsien, Kongmoon, Tungkunghsien, Paoan, Chumchun, and other points.

Bulgarian Workers

SOFIA—Conditions under which Bulgarian workers are to be employed in the Reich have been settled by an agreement reached between the two countries. The new agreement refers exclusively to the treatment of industrial workers, as conditions of employment of agricultural laborers were laid down in previous negotiations.

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Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

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HOSTILE ENVOYS RUB SHOULDERS IN VATICAN CITY

Meet Each Other on Fridays And Saturdays, Sitting in Same Ante-Room

HOLY SEE IS OWN STATE

Ciano's Appointment as Italy's Envoy, Visit of U.S. Archbishop Start Rumors

Representatives of the Axis camp as well as the Anglo-American camp are rubbing shoulders in Vatican City, that mysterious headquarters of world Catholicism, which for all its outward indifference to the course of the war now raging the world over is no doubt more concerned than any other nation over what it must regard as a great catastrophe of mankind, according to a Rome dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated March 3.

With an area of only 44 hectares and a population less than 1,000, Vatican City reigns over the 400,000,000 Catholics of the world. There the envoys of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and Britain are equally at home in spite of the terrific fighting going on almost all the continents of the globe. Among them are President Roosevelt's special envoy, Dr. Myron Charles Taylor, former chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation and money bag of the Democratic Party; Minister Ken Harada from Japan; Dr. Hsieh Shou-kang of Chungking; and German Ambassador von Bergen. Dr. Francis J. Spellman, archbishop of New York and leader of American catholics was a recent visitor there.

Recently with former Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, arriving in Vatican City, various rumors have been circulated among the diplomatic corps. What is the attraction of this little state, that so many big men of the world must congregate there?

State in Itself

Small as it is, since it is a state, it has a Governor, directly and exclusively responsible to the Pope and who exercises executive powers. The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are at present 12 Sacred Congregations, Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affair, Seminaries and Universities, the Basilica of St. Peter's and for the Oriental Church. Of these offices, most are situated in Rome. Thus, these buildings in Rome, although outside the Vatican City, enjoy extraterritorial rights.

The various foreign diplomats to the Holy See do not all reside in Vatican City but have official residences in Rome. The anti-Axis envoys, however, have been compelled to move into Vatican City.

Pope Pius XII is a born diplomat who had resided in Germany for 13 years during which he acquainted himself with every aspect of German life. It is recalled that he recommended peace to Kaiser Wilhelm II at the time of the last European War. Also as Segreteria di Stato del Sommo Pontefice, that is to say, Foreign Minister of the Holy See, he mingled with foreign envoys for a period of ten years. As a personal representative of Pope Benedict XV he went to America where he made the acquaintance of F. D. Roosevelt.

What is the attitude of Holy See toward the current World War? Last Christmas Pope Pius XII declared that war was contrary to God's wishes and that a state in which parents are torn from their children and peoples cry cut in hunger must be speedily abolished. On the other hand, there is a view among the learned doctors of the Holy See that war in itself is not necessarily evil. It may sometimes be regarded as a necessary evil. By a necessary evil, it is an "expedient," to use a Buddhist term, which does not fall within the category of "the evil." Warfare must be avoided as far as possible but it is possible for war to be a means of repudiating another and more positive evil. Thus, the task of the Holy See at the present moment is a special one of giving as much aid as possible to those

(Continued on Page 2)

A Mascot Has Its Happy Moment

Taking time out for a respite, a group of naval airmen playfully toy around with a fox terrier, while waiting for the call to hop off again. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ALEXANDER ADMITS HUGE LOSS IN SHIPS

Britain's Damage Very Serious Last Year, Commons Told By Admiralty

British shipping during the past year has been the most critical period for Britain and the various Dominions, admitted Captain Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in surveying the general war situation in a speech he made on Wednesday before the House of Commons in conjunction to offering the budget of the navy for the next fiscal year, stated a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on the same day.

"The participation of Japan in the war altered the whole aspect of the naval war," Captain Alexander declared, and shipping in Britain and other countries allied with it came to be exposed to attack by Axis submarines and planes both in the Pacific and Atlantic.

Damage Is Serious

"We had to detach a part of the British fleet which had been performing the duty of escorting transports and sent it for service in distant waters. The operations engaged in by us were on a large scale and extremely dangerous and the damage incurred by our fleet in these operations was not light.

"Our shipbuilding program is going forward. It is estimated that nearly 900 vessels of all sorts from battleships down to tug-boats, have been built in the British mainland and Dominions."

The First Lord of the Admiralty then gave attention to the submarine war situation.

"It looks as though Germany was building more submarines than it loses. There is a tendency toward a decrease in the difference. The anti-Axis countries have achieved greater results against enemy submarines in the past four months than they had made in any four-month period before.

"A substantial increase is noted in the number of Axis submarines operating in the Pacific. But the fact remains that there is a diminution in the amount of anti-Axis shipping that fell prey to hostile submarines. The tonnage which has been sunk by Axis submarines in the past three months is less than that sunk by them in the corresponding period of last year. This is noteworthy, remembering the fact that we had to keep the men on the Tunisia front supplied.

"The Admiralty has for sometime been using escort vessels of the Bleget type. These vessels compare favorably both in armament and speed with the escort vessels of the Corvette type which have hitherto been in wide use and they are rendering a good account of themselves.

Many Vessels Lost

"We have lost many vessels in getting supplies through to the Soviet Union. Among the ships lost were two cruisers and 10 destroyers.

"Keeping the base of Malta Island with supplies cost us three cruisers, eight destroyers, and two aircraft carriers. We saw to it that the island received 744 combat planes and more

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese, Chinese Commissions Meet On Extrality Issues

The first joint meeting of the Japanese and Chinese Commissions concerning the retrocession of Japanese concessions in China and the abolition of extraterritorial rights was held at the Nanking Government's Foreign Office at 11 a.m. Thursday, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei. The members of the Japanese Commission were introduced to those of the Chinese Commission by Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu first and then those of the Chinese Commission by Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi to the Japanese members.

PORT ARTHUR CONTRIBUTES TO NIPPON WAR INDUSTRIES

Coast City Hums With Activity As Cargoes of Coal and Salt Are Exported

Port Arthur, which is rich in coal and salt is contributing its share to the wartime industry of Japan and the harbor is daily crowded with coolies loading cargoes to be shipped to Japan Proper, reports the Asahi.

In 1926, just before the outbreak of the China Affair, 197,000 tons of salt produced at Kaochow Bay was exported to Japan Proper and 49,000 tons was sent to Chosen, the aggregate tonnage being 77 per cent of the total output.

In order to meet the increased demand for salt, the Shantung Salt Manufacturing Company launched a five-year plan in which new salt-fields were developed and proper measures of distribution were adopted. New transportation facilities were also adopted in view of the shortage of marine transportation.

The company is also striving to further the development of the chemical industry in Japan.

SHONAN INDIANS FETE MAHATMA'S TRIUMPH

Hold Special Rally to Celebrate Successful Completion of 21-Day Fast

Domei

SHONAN, March 3.—The Malai branch of the Indian Independence League held a mass rally here this evening to celebrate the successful completion of Mahatma Gandhi's three-week fast.

Following the playing of the Indian national anthem by a special Indian band, leaders of the headquarters of the Indian Independence League fervently explained the great significance of Gandhi's fast.

In their addresses, the speakers stressed that the Indian people must rise in order to acquire poorna swaraj for India and to overthrow British and American influences in India in the spirit with which the Mahatma is now fighting against British oppression.

U.S. OFFICERS START FEUD IN CHUNGKING

Chenault, Stillwell, Bissel All Trying to Outshine Each Other in Power

A feud for supremacy in power between the American land forces and the American air units stationed in Chungking is very acute with the army disregarding the feats scored by the airmen and vice versa, according to a recent article appearing in the weekly magazine, Time, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires on Wednesday.

"There is an acute friction in the American forces in Chungking arising out of the fact that their leaders are contending for power," said the magazine in revealing the fracas," and the feud among Brigadier-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the American air force in Chungking, Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander of the American army in Chungking and India, and Brigadier-General Bissel, Commander of 10th United States Air Division, is at an explosive stage.

"The airmen under the leadership of Chenault have been kept active in the Chungking and Yunnan battle zones during the past five months. Stillwell deliberately disregarded the feats which have been achieved by Brigadier-General Chenault and his men. A report credits Lieutenant-General Stillwell with the statement that it is the men in the trenches that would decide the war, a statement designed to influence opinion in favor of his in his controversy with the commander of the American airmen in Chungking.

Disagrees With Bissel

"The dispute between Stillwell and Chenault is not all the trouble of the American forces in Chungking. Brigadier-General Chenault also is at loggerheads with Brigadier-General Bissel, Commander of the 10th American Air Division. Most of the men in the old American Volunteer Army were bred in the American Navy. By disposition they hate Bissel, a man who grew up in the army and is a leader of the army clique.

"When the American Volunteer Army was dissolved and incorporated in the regular army, only five of the men all of them airmen, remained in Chungking. The others were prompt to go home to America.

"Brigadier-General Bissel sent an inspecting officer to Chungking some time ago to have him pry into the condition of the men under Chenault. The report made by the inspecting officer was an accusation of Brigadier-General Chenault's men and Bissel passed the report on to Chenault.

"The first thing Chenault did after he had read the cabled report was to turn to his right-hand men telling them that there was over there an ignorance of the great results which have been made by his men in engagements with the Japanese Forces.

"There is an increase in the bitterness of the controversy between the two Brigadier-Generals brought about by the fact that it has been arranged for the forces under Bri-

(Continued on Page 2)

72 WARPLANES LOST BY ENEMY IN BURMA AREA

15 Also Destroyed on Ground During February by Nippon Airmen

GROUND UNITS ACTIVE

31 Shot Down by Anti-Aircraft Batteries—All Raids Repulsed

Spectacular results were obtained by the Japanese Air Forces in their combats staged with the Anglo-American airmen in the border areas between Burma and India during February for in that month, 26 enemy planes were shot down, two of them uncertain, and 15 destroyed aground according to a Domei report from an undisclosed base on Thursday.

During the same period, 17 enemy planes were actually brought down by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries, while 14 other planes were shot down but not for certain.

On February 23 and again on February 25, Japanese airmen made a surprise attack on Tensukia, in Eastern India, an important point along the air route between India and Kumming, and in these raids destroyed 15 large transport planes on the ground and shot down five enemy fighter planes which rose to meet them. From time to time, enemy fighters appeared over the areas of Arakan and Akyab but each time they showed, they were annihilated by the Imperial Army Air Units.

Enemy airmen, resorting to guerrilla warfare, made attempts to invade Rangoon and Burmese territory, but the Imperial Army fighting planes made sure of shooting them down whenever they came.

On February 28 there was an aerial fight over Arakan. In this action, the Imperial airmen shot down seven enemy fighters. The noteworthy thing is that none of the Japanese planes were damaged even slightly. This is a fact which signifies much. It shows that the Imperial airmen are far more skillful in the handling of machines than the enemy airmen. It is manifest that America and Britain are using half-baked airmen.

The conclusion is inescapable that the enemy is finding it more and more difficult to get well-trained airmen for their air forces. As far as manpower is concerned, both America and Britain have become "have not".

As for the attacks on Tensukia, their effect on Chungking will be tremendous. There will be no more of the flow of materials to Chungking over the aerial route, which passes over Tensukia.

BARON KONDO ESTABLISHES LARGE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Donates ¥500,000 to Help Students Specializing in Nautical Science

In order to do his bit toward the successful conclusion of the war, Baron Shigeya Kondo has donated the sum of ¥500,000 to the Kondo Marine Affairs Foundation just established of granting scholarship fund to nautical students.

The donation is the amount he received for the site of his former residence at Tamachi, Ichigaya, Tokyo, which he subsequently donated to the Military Relief Board for the use of the war wounded toward the end of last year.

The fund will be placed at the disposal of students of colleges or universities who are studying any subjects directly connected with the nautical science, such as shipbuilding, engines and navigation as well as to any students or persons who will render meritorious services toward maritime affairs.

New Thai Commerce Chief

Domei

BANGKOK, March 4.—The Thai Government announced the promotion today of Deputy Minister of Commerce Mom Luang Dej Sanitwongse as Minister of Commerce to fill the post recently vacated by the resignation of former Commerce Minister Kovit-Abhaiwongse.

NIPPON ARMY DECLARES STATIONING OF TROOPS IN HUPEH-HONAN SECTOR

Significance of Japanese Drive in Northern Kiangsu Told

CHUNGKING HIT HARD

Complete Connection Between Occupied Areas in North, Central China Effected

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 3.—The significant results achieved by the Japanese Forces in the Northern Kiangsu campaign are the sealing up of the Chungking guerilla warfare in this area, the securing of control of the fertile plains of this district, and the establishment of complete connection between the occupied areas of North and Central China, according to a statement issued today by a staff officer of the Imperial units that participated in this campaign.

Explaining the operations and significance of the present campaign, the staff officers stated as follows:

"General conditions—Bordered on the east by the Yellow Sea and on the west by Lakes Kaoyu and Hungtze, this district is a plain crisscrossed by numerous cliques. It forms the connecting point between North and Central China. With Shanghai in the background, this district is a fertile land and the collecting and distributing center for rice, wheat, cotton and salt, being the foremost granary of Central China.

Enemy Cornered

"Enemy's movements.—Owing to the series of operations by the Japanese Forces in past years the enemy's 89th Army had gradually retreated to the north and had to entrench itself in a corner of the Northern Kiangsu sector.

"Significance of the present campaign. Firstly, with the extension of the area occupied by the Japanese garrison in Northern Kiangsu, the Chungking army's plans for guerilla warfare have been completely foiled. Secondly, as the result of the gaining of control of this fertile region, the zone of war resources of the National Government of China and the supply bases for Greater East Asia have been greatly increased.

"Thirdly, the occupied area of North China and Central China have been completely connected, with the gaining of control of the three routes running southward, namely, the Hainan Highway in the east extending from Halkow, Sinanchen Powning, Yenchen, Tungtai, Jukao and Nantung, the waterway of the great canal extending from Suchow, Hwaiyin, Hwaian, Paoying and Kaoyu, and the automobile highway running parallel to the waterway. The Hainan Highway running crosswise has also been opened up as the result of the present campaign.

"Fourthly, the connection between the enemy's smuggling route and the 5th War Zone has been severed. Fifthly, the enemy has lost the source of resources of building up his fighting strength. Sixthly, the 89th Army and the New 4th Red Army have been annihilated, with the result that the enemy's fighting forces on the southern side of the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone have been crushed in concert with the domination of the northern side by the Japanese Forces in North China.

"Seventhly, this was the first time since China's war entry that the National Army of China participated in war operations with the Japanese Forces. Eighthly, the political power of the National Government of China has permeated into the whole of Northern Kiangsu.

89th Army Wiped Out

"Outline of the campaign.—Commencing operations from south, west, northeast and southeast on the evening of February 14, the participating Japanese units, in close concert with each other, broke through the walls of Chekiaochen and captured the city at daybreak of February 16, after wiping out the 89th Army. Next, in concert with a unit advancing from the direction north of Suchow, the units moving from Yencheng and Chekiaochen captured Powning, the base of the New 4th Red Army, which, as usually,

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking General With 4,000 Troops Gives Up to Nippon

Major-General Li Teh-hsin, Chief of Staff of the Wang Chingtsai army, with 4,000 soldiers under him, was completely entrapped near Lichiatsang not far from Lake Pailu in Hupeh Province and surrendered on the afternoon of March 2, according to a dispatch from a certain foremost line. His chief, General Wang, it is recalled was recently captured by a Japanese probational officer. The remaining troops under Wang and Li are surrendering to the Japanese Forces. Unable to withstand a furious onslaught of the Japanese Forces, Li and his troops were fleeing pell-mell westward when they were entrapped.

CHUNGKING DECIDES TO SEVER VICHY TIES

France's Recent Move to Return Concessions to Nanking Upsets Chiang

Chungking's decision to sever diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government was recently adopted at a meeting of the Supreme Defense Commission at Chungking, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei.

The dispatch also states that France's recent move to return its concessions in China to the National Government at Nanking and its abolition of extraterritorial rights as well as Japan's peaceful advance into Kwangchow Leased Territory on perfect understanding of France have offended the feeling of Chungking, which has thus been completely ignored by France.

The Chungking regime has already filed a protest with the Vichy Government against the latter's actions. It is also reported that Feng Yu-hsiang made the proposal to the Supreme Defense Commission that Chungking sever its diplomatic relations with Vichy. His move was unanimously adopted and the necessary procedures are to be made shortly by the Chungking Foreign Office.

MIYAGI GIRLS VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE IN TOKYO

Will Work for Four Months Utilizing Farmers' Leisure Season

The members of the volunteer labor corps organized by a few girls of Asamizu-mura, Tome-gun, Miyagi Prefecture are now working hard and earnestly at a certain aeronautical Company, making parachutes, reports the Mainichi. When the volunteer labor enlistment campaign was launched in the same village, the villagers were at first doubtful if the girls would be willing to go to Tokyo, but contrary to their anticipations, more than the required number of girls offered their service. Chiyo Miura, vice-chairman of the girls' corps, first offered her service. She was followed by many others.

Utilizing the farmers' leisure season, those girls were enlisted for four-month service starting from December at factories where they are now making parachutes.

Miss Miura's mother wrote a letter to the head of the general affairs department of the company, manifesting the loyalty and courage characteristics of Japanese mothers.

"My husband was killed in action in the China Affair," the letter began. "At present, I have three children, but no son. When we heard about the women's enlistment for labor, my daughter was more than happy to avail herself of the chance to serve the country."

Oil Well in France

PARIS—In the French administrative district of Yonne in eastern France an oil well has been discovered and preparations have been made for a thorough examination of the whole region which comprises about 11.75 acres.

Triangular District Connects Hanli, Mienyang And Another Point

HAILED BY CHINESE

Nanking Troops Cooperating In Creating Rural Pacification Area

Stationing of Japanese Troops in the triangular district connecting Hanli, Mienyang and another point in the southernmost region of Hupeh Province bordering on Hunan Province has been declared by the Japanese Forces in Central Army, and the area will be built speedily into a rural pacification district, according to correspondents of the Mainichi on the foremost Hupeh line.

The declaration has been received with jubilation by the Chinese people residing in the district, the correspondents said.

The fertile district was occupied by the Japanese Forces within only two weeks since the start of their operations. In this period about 30,000 Chungking troops were annihilated.

The declaration of occupation of the district has thrown the enemy camp into confusion, according to the correspondents. Beaten back into the hinterland, the Chungking forces are concentrating on the defense of the Hupeh-Szechwan border on the one hand and on the preservation of their own interest on the other.

Nanking Troops Active

The activity of the National Government Forces has been very spectacular, as they are wide awake to the mission to "live and die together" with Japan. They not only have cooperated with the Japanese Forces in military campaigns but have also played their part in pacification of the areas involved in the battle. Their hard efforts have borne fruits everywhere with the result that the rural pacification areas are being built up one after another.

The stationing of the Japanese Forces in that district and the cooperation of the National Government troops are expected to accelerate the collapse of the Chungking regime, according to the dispatch.

Landing parties of the Japanese Navy Forces in North China, which have been cooperating closely with the Army Forces, effected their successful landing on Lanshantao, a small but strategic seaport on the Shantung-Kiangsu provincial border facing the Yellow Sea, before dawn of February 27. Without a moment's delay, these landing parties conducted a mopping-up operation of enemy forces in the locality, which has ended with success, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the same paper.

The spring offensive of the Japanese Forces in South China began with their operations against the enemy forces at Peichiang in Kwangtung Province on February 11—the 159th Division of Chungking. This division is reputed by Chungking as the most superior force in the Seventh War Zone of Chungking. Hardly had this division relieved the 155th Division than the Japanese Forces commenced their furious attack. The enemy forces were beaten back easily. The 155th Division, however, came forward again and attempted to seize Leichow Peninsula.

Japan's domination of Leichow Peninsula and the consequent advance into the Leased Territory of Kwangchow nipped the enemy's plan in the bud and they fled somewhere, according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi.

Enemy Activity Sealed

The occupation of Leichow Peninsula has practically sealed Chungking's activity of instigating its remnant forces on Hainan Island.

In the South China sector, too, the National Government Forces are cooperating with the Japanese Forces and government organs. The composite war results scored by the Japanese Forces during the period from February 11 to February 20 follow: Enemy bodies left on the battlefields 390, war prisoners 248, war trophies 46 rifles, 14,058 rounds of ammunition, 12 light machine guns, 132 pistols, 1,288 rounds of ammunition, four trench mortars, 128 hand-grenades and others.

BRITISH PRESS SEES IMPREGNABLE JAPAN

Reuters Correspondent Urges Immediate Action in East Asia Sector

Warning that the longer Japan is left in its present position the more powerful it will become, and urging that the Europe first policy be discarded and operations against Japan be begun at once, a Reuters correspondent writing recently from the Pacific front has attempted to pound home that Japan's position must be regarded in its true value, according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi on Wednesday.

The Reuters correspondent's article follows:

"The communiques issued by the MacArthur headquarters impresses us deeply that this present war is in truth a world war. In the past few weeks our attention has been absorbed by the European and North African fronts. To correct the optimistic British public opinion that the war is being won and all that is necessary is to turn the British eyes to the situation in East Asia. Not only is it difficult to defeat Germany, but if in the meantime Japan is not prevented from consolidating the areas it occupies, then the destruction of Japan after the European situation has been taken care of will be still more difficult.

"Japan's operations are being carried out in a vast area shaped like a triangle. On the north tip of the triangle lies China, in the south the East Indies, and in the west Burma.

"Australia is being defended strenuously but we cannot be satisfied in remaining on the defensive until the European situation has been taken care of.

"Japan today possesses a vast occupied area, and has tremendous resources at its disposal. The longer Japan is left as it is the greater will grow its power. Soong Mei-ling issued a similar warning in the American congress last week.

"Japan is trying to build an unshakable, impregnable position in opposing the anti-Axis forces. How will the anti-Axis forces be able to frustrate this Japanese plan. The anti-Axis forces must first start by attacking the Japanese-occupied islands in the Pacific. But at the same time Japan Proper must be heavily assaulted.

"To do this it is necessary to possess a large number of bases in China. Thus the first anti-Axis operations in Asia must be in preventing Japan from expanding the scope of its operation on the China continent, and in sending China as much as possible of the war supplies it requires.

"But the transportation of a large amount of war supplies to China cannot be expected until the Burma route is reopened. Then what is the present situation on the Burma front, Japan's foremost front in this war sector? The American army understands fully the importance of the retaking of Burma. Wavell too said last September that preparations were under way for the retaking of Burma. Strategically Burma is the most important battlefield in the war against Japan, and its reoccupation is absolutely necessary for us to regain contact with China.

"Recent reports from the front however reveal that the counter-offensive begun last December 19, has now almost completely bogged down. The Europe first policy was decided upon at the Casablanca conference, but the anti-Axis nations in working to defeat Germany must at the same time advance operations against Japan. The postponement of this move for several months will mean that the war with Japan will be prolonged correspondingly."

Alexander Admits Huge Loss in Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

than 1,000,000 tons of war materials.

"Our air force is playing a prominent part in the fighting against enemy submarines. It accounted for more than half of the damage incurred by Axis submarines in 1942.

Sir Arthur Salter, British representative of the Anglo-American Maritime Survey Board, in the meantime, stressed the importance of counter-measures to fight the battle on commercial lanes on Wednesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

"The anti-Axis nations are building more commercial vessels than the number they have already lost in the warfare against commercial shipping, but on the other hand," elucidated Sir Arthur, "German dockyards are also constructing more submarines than the total of the undersea craft being sunk by the anti-Axis navies, thus placing the anti-Axis shipping in an extremely serious state."

"Unable to overcome the fear of venturing on the high seas, the anti-Axis forces are incapable of transporting military supplies now at their disposal to the various war fronts," he denounced.

"However, I cannot fully agree on the policy of abandoning the building of convoys and concentrating on the construction of Merchantmen," he concluded.

Former Internees In Enemy Nations To Speak at Rally

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association will sponsor a public meeting to hear reports from Japanese nationals formerly interned in enemy countries at the Kyoritsu Auditorium at Kanda at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow. The meeting is expected to give the audience a good idea of the so-called "gentleman's code" of the Americans and Britishers. The speakers will include Tamon Maeda, former director of the Japan Institute in New York, Ichitaro Takata, former Mainichi correspondent in New York, Jiro Kozai, former vice-president of the Japanese Association in New York, Hisakatsu Watanabe, member of the board of directors of the committee to aid nationals in enemy countries, and Kenji Kanno, former Asahi correspondent in Washington.

Hostile Envoys Rub Shoulders In Vatican City

(Continued from Page 1)

people who are suffering from the ravages of war so far as its actions do not constitute interference with the course of the war.

Made Representation

Another issue which the Vatican recently took up is the bombing of Rome. Rome is a holyland of the Catholics of the world and its defense is a serious problem for the Holy See. The Vatican is said to have appealed for protection to the United States and Britain, but no information has leaked out of the tall city walls to Rome as to the nature of the representation made.

It is rumored that the United States and Britain had replied that if military establishments would be moved out of Rome they would not bomb the city. The sentiment of the Italian people on this matter is expressed in the November issue of the magazine Regime Fascista: "It is not to be entertained for a moment that such a proposal should be made to Italy to hurt its pride. Italy has no intention whatsoever of begging the enemy not to bomb its cities." In strong terms, the editor of the magazine criticizes the negotiations reported to have been conducted between the Vatican and the United States and Britain.

Then what did Myron Taylor bring to the Vatican? To this question there is only the answer that it is absolutely unknown whether it was anything about which Italy and other third nations had to feel concerned. Among the conjectures made by foreign envoys were that Taylor had brought (1) an explanation and the reason why the United States entered the war, (2) an excuse explaining why America was fighting together with the Soviets, (3) nothing other than making his visit serve as a gesture to the Catholics in North, Central and South America, and (4) an attempt to lead the war in America's favor.

Equally unknown is the object of Archbishop Spellman's visit to the Vatican. It cannot be thought that he has come to talk of the war, to reveal matters concerning the conferences at Casablanca, Natal, and Adana, or to tell the Vatican that America is determined to fight until the end. Neither can his visit be interpreted as a peace feeler. It would be more correct to say that about such matters nothing can be understood until the passage of more time

On Wrong Tract

The anti-Axis envoys and their families at present in the Vatican, unable to step out and overcome with ennui, and spending their days visiting over and over again the Vatican library and museum, number almost 160 persons; 17 families. These include the envoys from America, Britain, the South American countries, and the refugee governments of Poland, Yugoslavia and others. On the Axis side is German Ambassador von Bergen, who has been Ambassador to the Vatican for 23 years and knows the Vatican intimately, and who at present is the doyen of the diplomatic body. And Count Ciano from Italy who has recently joined him. For third nations to broadcast that Count Ciano's appointment is tied to peace operations is a matter entirely on the wrong track.

As can be seen from the recent reshuffling of the Italian cabinet, and the present Axis conference in Rome, as long as Benito Mussolini is connected with the Italian Government peace absolutely cannot be thought of. When Japan officially began diplomatic relations with the Vatican, it was a matter of great joy to the Vatican. And our Minister Harada has been welcomed with much good feeling. When Minister Harada presented his credentials on May 9, last year, Pope Pius XII made a speech to the envoy and ordered motion pictures be taken, unprecedented matters in the history of the Vatican, and amazed those present at the meeting.

The envoys of enemy nations meet each other on Fridays and Saturdays. These days are the days in which the envoys meet the Vatican's minister of state, and while awaiting their turn the anti-Axis and Axis envoys sit in the ante-room facing each other. They feel ill at ease, some of them give slight salutations others pretend not to see, and all of them drawn by curiosity notice carefully what the hostile envoys are doing. Through all this there is an atmosphere which makes it seem hard to breathe. There is seemingly nothing to be gained in this war of silence, but it is one of the wonders of the Vatican that from somewhere at some time, certain secrets leak through. That is because although the Vatican seems to be separated from Rome, still there is something that binds them together.

Before Pearl Harbor, the American Catholics, who form one-fifth of the American population, were not necessarily anti-Japanese, but since America's war entry they have acquired a strong anti-Japanese attitude. And it should be noted that these Catholics reared their heads considerably in the elections last fall. But it is also necessary to know that as Catholics they have a common Catholic idea concerning the war, and that the American Catholics are concerned with the question of bombing of Italy.

In any case, the problem concerning the direction toward which the Catholics of the world will move, the unique existence of the Vatican and its reason for being, the incomprehensible air pocket which is the Vatican, in which move about enemies and comrades; all these form the incomprehensible and wonderful existence of the Vatican.

NEW CHANGES MADE IN SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Adoption of Military Arts and Training for Girls Noteworthy Item

With the adoption of the newly promulgated educational regulations, affecting boys' middle schools, girls' high schools and business schools, various noteworthy changes in curricula will be effected, according to the Asahi. The most noteworthy renovation will be the adoption of military arts and training in the curriculum of girls' high schools.

In boys' middle schools, the courses taught will be classified into four main groups: firstly, civics, comprising ethics, Japanese language, history and geography; secondly, general science, including mathematics, physics, and biology; thirdly, physical training, comprising various military arts; and lastly, general arts including music, calligraphy, painting and handicraft. Besides these subjects, boys will be allowed to take up courses dealing with either agriculture, industry, commerce or fishery. As to foreign languages, the study of two languages from the following list, English, German, French, Chinese and Malai, is required.

In girls' high schools, besides the above-mentioned four classifications of subjects, household science, including housekeeping, upbringing of children, hygiene and clothing will be incorporated in the curriculum.

According to the new regulations, special emphasis will be placed on the physical, technical, and intellectual training of students in accordance with the ideal of the Imperial Way, the paper concluded.

As to the subject matters, close relations among the four different subjects, namely ethics, Japanese language, history and geography will be realized. Instead of cramming into students miscellaneous unrelated subjects, the true cultivation and development of the national spirit through various studies will be greatly encouraged. Foreign languages will be put in the curriculum for the purpose of acquainting the students with world affairs so as to foster in them national consciousness and a correct understanding of international developments.

Prior to the adoption of the new regulations a three-day course was conducted in nine localities namely, Tokyo, Utsunomiya, Hiroshima, Aomori, Takamatsu, Kanazawa, Osaka, Nagoya, and Fukuoka to acquaint middle and high school principals with the new educational principles.

U.S. Officers Start Feud in Chungking

(Continued from Page 1)

gadier-General Chenault to receive their planes through the American air force in India, an arrangement which diminishes the possibility of Chenault satisfying his desire for a maximum of 500 planes."

Meanwhile, observers frankly admit that they are at a loss to know exactly who is the responsible head of the American forces in Chungking and have doubts whether the Washington authorities are sincere in their desire to have the Chungking-controlled territory made bases from which to attack Japan Proper.

2 Mothers Chosen as Typical Examples Of Japanese Womanhood by Relief Board

The Military Relief Board after careful consideration has selected two mothers of wartime Japan, who will be upheld as models of Japanese mothers, courageously carrying on in the home front and on the occasion of Her Majesty the Empress' Birthday, or Mothers' Day, on March 6, they will broadcast to all the mothers of Japan.

The two honored mothers are Mrs. Yoneo Nakahira, widow of the late Major-General Genryo Nakahira, and at present active as an adviser to the bereaved families of war dead, and Mrs. Jitsuko Hagihara, widow of First Class Private Goro Hagihara, and a student at present at the Government Vocational Training School for members of the families of fallen soldiers.

Mrs. Nakahira comes from Kochi Prefecture and at the death of her husband in November 1939, she firmly determined to shoulder the responsibility of raising her four children, three boys and one girl, into valiant warriors and the latter into a true Japanese mother. Needless to say, this staunch hearted woman suffered greatly when she realized that her eldest son, age 18, on account of his physical weakness could never be a military man. However, the boy is now aspiring to be a technical engineer after graduation from university. Her second son, now enrolled as a second year student at the Military Preparatory School, is studying earnestly to follow in the footsteps of his father, saying, "I want to become a good soldier as soon as possible and gladden my mother's heart."

Mrs. Nakahira remarked when interviewed: "I underwent many hardships in order to carry out my resolution; however, very fortunately all of the boys are desirous of becoming soldiers and the youngest is now preparing to take the examination for entrance to the Military Preparatory School also. I am sure my dead husband will rejoice with me."

When her husband joined the colors in April 1938, Mrs. Hagihara, her baby still unborn, took up the work on the farm in a remote village in Oku Nikko, Gunma Prefecture, and worked strenuously from early morning to late at night. But her real struggles began when news came of the death of her husband in November of the same year, and she was confronted with the responsibility of taking care of her daughter, who had and would never see her father's face, her sister-in-law and the two horses left in her care by her husband.

For four years, Mrs. Hagihara continued her indefatigable efforts, equal to that of any man, of tending to the farm and providing livelihood for those dependent upon her.

Finally, in April 1942, she was selected from Gunma Prefecture to enter the newly established Vocational Training Institute for members of dead soldiers at Toyamagahara in Tokyo, where she is now studying sewing. Upon graduation, Mrs. Hagihara intends to return to her native village and teach in the national school there.

A glimpse into Mrs. Hagihara's character may be gained from the words of the matron of the Toyama Dormitory at the training institute, who remarked as follows: "In describing Mrs. Hagihara in a single word, I would say she is a praiseworthy woman. At the time of her entrance into the dormitory, she came to me and asked to be allowed a little time for she had two horses she must dispose of and she wanted to place them in kind hands before coming here. She really deserves her present commendation."

WELFARE LEADERS TAKE SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE

All Prefectures Represented at Classes Held in Kamakura By Association

A special training course for prefectural leaders who are responsible for the enhancement of the welfare of their respective districts was opened March 2 to last till March 6 at the Enkakuji Temple in Kita Kamakura under the sponsorship of the Nippon Welfare Association with the support of the Welfare Ministry, reports the Asahi.

The course, which was opened with an encouraging address by Takuo Godo, President of the Welfare Association, is being attended by over 100 delegates representing all prefectures throughout Japan including Hokkaido.

A day's schedule of the course which starts from 5 p.m. and lasts till 9 p.m. includes early morning meditation, cleaning and sweeping, lectures and discussions. The attendants of the course are expected to emerge as capable leaders after the five day's training.

The lectures on the occasion include Yoshisuke Kuzunishi of the Life Section of the Welfare Ministry, Dr. Koya Nakamura, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Shugen Asahina, chief priest of the Enkakuji Temple, Kunio Kishida, noted writer and 11 others.

Significance of Drive In Kiangsu Is Told

(Continued from Page 1)

evaded the fighting and took to its hiding place. A mopping up operation is being carried on at present against this hiding army."

Arabian Fugitives Flee

ROME—Several thousand Arabian fugitives from Morocco and Algeria have reached Tunisia with great difficulty, according to the Lavoro Fascista. Among them were many politicians who were interned by the British and Americans. They stated that several hundred Arabs were shot in the occupied area by the invaders.

Y. A. R. C.

Private properties of members of the Y. A. R. C., left in their club house, shall be delivered to the owner at the Spencer Building, Yokohama, Nakaku, Yamashita-cho, No. 45 (Behind German Consulate) on Friday, March 12th, 1943 from 4 to 5 p.m.

Those properties left undelivered shall be deemed ownerless and disposed of by the undermentioned administrator.

Administrator of the
Y. A. R. C.
The Mitsubishi Trust Co.
(Tel. Marunouchi 23-3151)

CAMPAIGN TO CHEER UP SOLDIERS AT FRONT SET

Starting for One Week Beginning April 23 During Yasukuni Shrine Festival

A special campaign to cheer up the soldiers will be launched for a week starting from April 23, the day of the Yasukuni Shrine Extraordinary Grand Festival, under the sponsorship of the Military Relief Board and with the cooperation of the War and Navy Ministries, Board of Information, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and other associations concerned, reports the Mainichi.

As to practical measures, the members of the Young Womens' Association will be asked to write consolation messages to the soldiers on the front lines and also to visit the convalesced soldiers now employed at various factories.

Other functions include the holding of a special ceremony in memory of the war dead to be conducted by the Japan Youth Corps, a nationwide conference for aid to soldiers to be sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the youth organizations and the sending of reports by the Industrial National Service Federation to the front lines.

German Soldiers to Study

BERLIN.—Correspondence courses for soldiers preparing them for university education have now been prepared by the High Command of the German Armed Forces in collaboration with the German Minister of Education.

FURTHER SUCCESSES SEEN ON EAST FRONT

Large Soviet Formations Annihilated as German Troops Continue Push

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 3.—Further successes were obtained during the last few days in the course of the German offensive in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, it is learned here today. Thus the entire front could be advanced again from the Dnieper to the Donetz.

Moreover, further large formations of Soviet troops could be annihilated while the reserves of the enemy are exhausted. Although the figures, so far obtainable, are not yet complete they illustrate the extent of the Soviet defeat in this sector. Up to the end of February more than 27,000 Bolshevist dead were counted on the battlefield. Some 12,170 prisoners were taken, 771 tanks and armored cars, 583 guns, 792 anti-tank guns and numerous heavy infantry arms were destroyed or captured.

Furthermore, over 2,000 motorized and other vehicles and sledges with their full loads, great quantities of ammunition, fuel supply and equipment depots with a large stock were captured.

At Novorossisk, a German anti-aircraft battery by effective fire prevented the Soviets from landing further reinforcements for their hard pressed troops in this small stretch.

The German fighting group penetrated deeply into the Bolshevist assembly and apart from taking 210 prisoners they inflicted upon the enemy considerable losses.

German tank formations operating in northeasterly direction reached and crossed the middle and upper Donetz at numerous places during their rapid advance. Slaviansk and the entire area northeast of the city have been cleared of Bolshevist forces.

In the Blakleya district mobile German formations and tank units encircled a strong Soviet tank formation and the annihilation of which is still in progress. The enemy attempts at breaking through and at relieving the encircled Soviet formations have been completely frustrated.

TRAINING INSTITUTES SET

In order to produce capable teachers in agricultural and technical subjects, seven training institutes will be established within the Higher Technical Schools in Yamanashi, Tokushima, Sendai, and Kanazawa respectively and at the Higher Agricultural Schools in Tokyo and Aomori Prefectures and the Tokyo Agricultural College, it was officially decided by the Education Ministry, reports the Mainichi.

The institutes will be opened simultaneously in April. Applicants must be graduates of either the boys' middle schools, girls' high schools, or business schools, the Education Ministry stated. Adding that three years will be required in order to complete the course, during which the students will be exempted from tuition and each be granted a ¥240 scholarship annually.

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S. Kano, Managing Director

Chungking Journal Scores British Policy, Backs Indian Claim

Bitterly denouncing Britain's "excessively brutal invasion policy in India," the Takung Pao, Chungking's official organ, on Thursday editorially commented on "The tragedy of the Indian people," according to a Canton dispatch to Domei for Thursday. Declared the Takung Pao: "Like India, China is a civilized nation of the East and from the standpoint of the Asiatic races we pray from our hearts that India will be able to regain independence. For this we pray that Gandhi will recover his health and continue to work for the Indian cause."

BURMA EXERTING EFFORTS TO UP COTTON PRODUCTION

Striving to Increase Output to Enhance Prosperity of East Asia Sphere

Burma now presents a busy scene exerting its utmost to increase the production of cotton to enhance the prosperity of Greater East Asia, reports the Asahi.

Some 300 miles north of Rangoon along the highway connecting Rangoon and Mandalay lies the cotton producing district of Myingyan. The area which is dotted with cotton factories shows signs of busy activity.

The Japan Cotton Company, which prospered in that area for the last 23 years has vigorously started out on a new program of producing 1,000,000 piculs annually. The factories under the management of the company which were totally destroyed by battles in that district, were completely reconstructed by the middle of November last year.

Women workers, who are experts in judging the quality of cotton, sort out the different grades which have been brought direct to the factory from the plantations by carts. These women, who were made jobless due to the spread of the war, are now happily engaged in their work.

Portugal Anti-Communist

LISBON—Defense against Communism was described by the Diario da Manha as the leading idea of the Portuguese state. The paper urged all Portuguese nationalists to form a firm fortress around the Government.

Fruit for Sweden

BUDAPEST.—Hungarian fruit will replace overseas fruit imports to Sweden. A Swedish delegation is here at present to negotiate for the importation of 200 waggons of Hungarian apples to Sweden. It is expected that the export of fruits to Sweden will soon assume large proportions.

REICH INVESTMENTS IN CANTON REVALUED

Agreement Reached to Renew Value of Siemens Property in C.R.B. Notes

Domei

CANTON, March 4.—Property investments of the Siemens-Schuckert Company in the Nishimura Power Company here will be revalued in terms of the Central Reserve Bank note instead of Reichsmark and Haikwan dollar, it was revealed.

The property investments of the German firm in the power concern, which is now under the management of the Taiwan Power Company, have been represented in Reichsmark as well as in Haikwan dollar. By the revaluation, the monetary units representing the value of German investments will be changed to the Japanese military scrip and the Central Reserve Bank note, it is understood.

The final decision on the rate of conversion from the present to the new units will be made following a conference between the Japanese and German representatives concerned which will be held here in the near future in the presence of Koki Naganuma, Chief of the Planning Section of the Foreign Capital Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Naganuma is scheduled to arrive here on about March 10 to attend a provincial liaison parley.

Meanwhile, the Japanese and German sides concerned had already reached an agreement regarding basic terms of the revaluation in the course of recent negotiations held in Shanghai.

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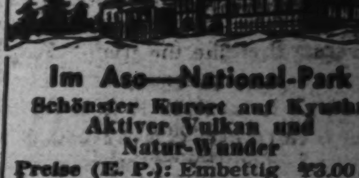

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TSUBOKAMI PRAISES THAILAND'S EFFORT

Cooperating With Japanese in Every Field, Says Envoy to Bangkok

With faith in victory, the people of Thailand are unsparingly cooperating with the Japanese in all fields. Politically their desire for collaboration with Japan has been manifested in the Treaty of Alliance and, culturally, in the Cultural Pact signed toward the end of last year.

In a special article to the Yomiuri-Hochi, Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami describes the significant setting for the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand treaty of alliance and the subsequent close cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia.

"Friendly relations between the two countries have been long standing and were climaxed by the agreement to permit Japanese troops to advance into Thailand at the outbreak of the present war. The conclusion of the Japan-Thailand treaty of alliance was an epochal advance in the strengthening of the ties of friendship, and since then Thailand has had a vital role in the military, economic and political strategy in the southern regions.

Thai Support Nippon

"It was nearly a decade ago that modern Thailand arose following a constitutional revolution, and it was not long afterward that with the outbreak of the Manchuria Incident Japan undertook to construct an Asia for the Asiatics. When Japan made her historic withdrawal from the League of Nations, Thailand's act in abstaining from voting against her was an expression of sympathy and understanding.

"More recently these two countries have cooperated in throwing off the oppressive Anglo-American influence, and Premier Phibun Songkhram concentrated his efforts in solidifying the whole of Thailand for the creating of an Asia for the Asiatics. Clinging fast to his dreams of a new and great Thailand, he led his country in casting off these foreign influences and to bring about a sudden rise and development.

"With the present global war taking the shape of a long-termed struggle, its influence is becoming more and more far-reaching, and no country is able to escape its effects. Facing the circumstances, Thailand has resolutely chosen to cooperate and share her fate with Japan, and she has contributed much in bringing the holy war in the East Asia closer to a victorious conclusion.

"During October and November of last year, Thailand suffered the greatest flood in 50 years, yet despite the tremendous losses and damages sustained and despite the persistent pressure imposed by propaganda from American, British and Chungking sources she cooperated fully with Japan.

Thailand Trusts Japan

"Thailand's full confidence in Japan and her determination to stake her national existence upon this war can be judged from the fact that the ceremony for the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand treaty of alliance was undertaken in the most solemn and impressive setting.

"The signing and sealing of the treaty was executed on December 21, 1941, before the Emerald Buddha in the sacrosanct temple within the Royal Palace. While the high priest was intoning a chant of the sutras, the Thai Premier, Phibun Songkhram, and I placed our signature and seal upon the historic document.

"One year later, at the first anniversary of the signing of the pact, the official text of the treaty was offered to the Emerald Buddha, and after the high priest called for 'the perpetuity of the words of truth' and for 'victory in war,' the Premier and I exchanged cordial greetings.

"The national religion of Thailand is Buddhism, and the Constitution of the country sets forth in definite terms that the King is a believer and the protector of that faith. All national ceremonies are conducted according to Buddhist rites, and it is only natural that the supreme ceremonial of the state should be carried out before the Emerald Buddha.

"The peoples of neighboring Burma and India, both predominantly influenced by Buddhism, must have been greatly impressed by the revelation of the sacred and religious significance embodied in the signing of the Japan-Thailand treaty.

Name Is Changed

"Following the constitutional revolution in Thailand, the Premier rose in prominence four years ago, and the name of country was changed from Siam to Thailand. Since then there has been a concentrated movement to develop the national consciousness of the people. Foremost in this program is the establishment of development of the Yuwachon and Yuwanari, youth organizations which undertake the training and education of young Thai men and women. Under the wise leadership of the Premier, the nation is carefully developing its future leaders.

"The government has been giving great encouragement to national industries, and with the emphasis on patriotism and love of country a new way of life has been opened for the Thai people who are now striving earnestly and diligently toward the building of a new Thailand.

"Three mottoes have permeated into the national consciousness of the people, and these are:

The one country is Thailand!

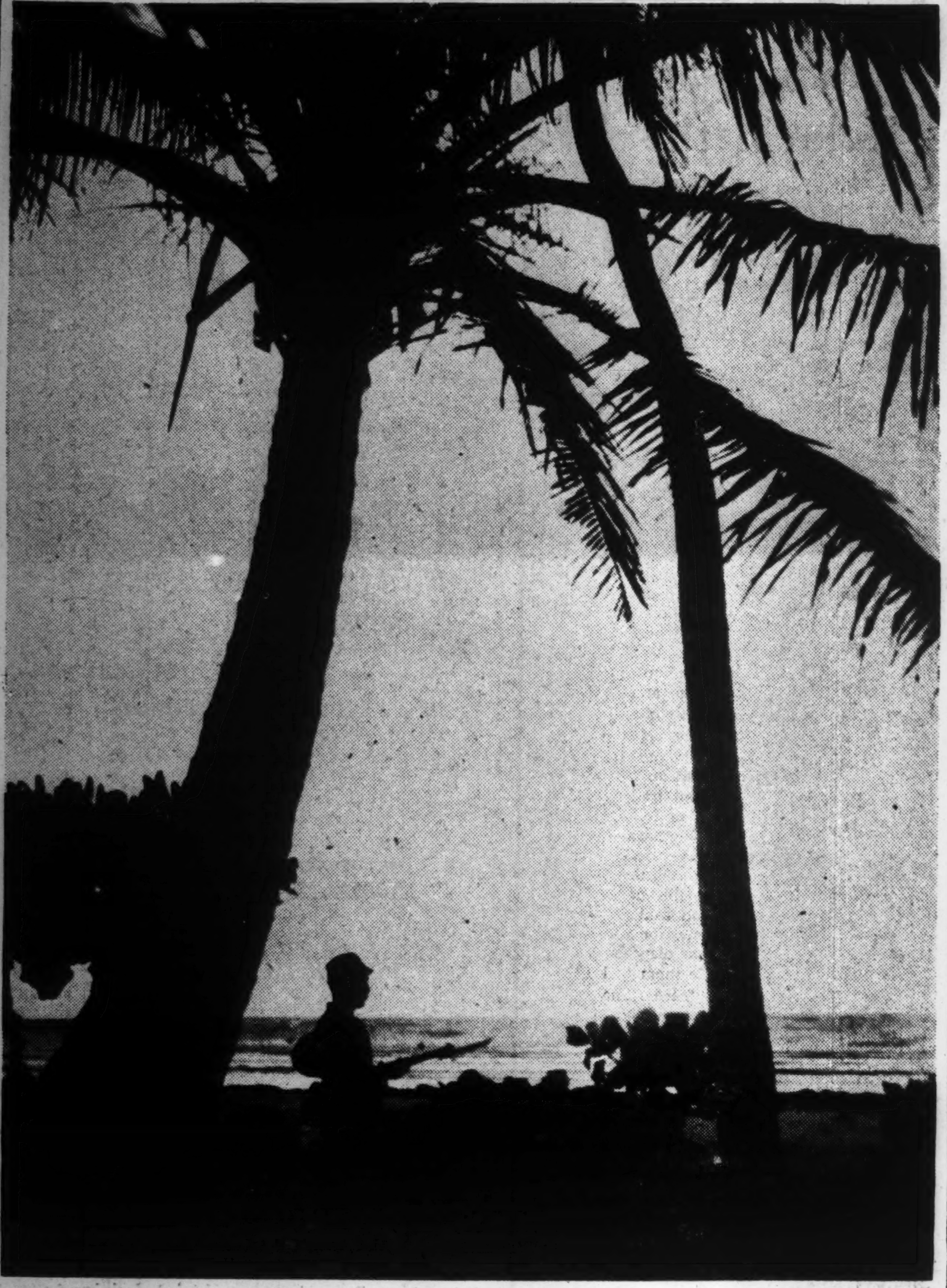
The one leader is Pibul Songkhram!

The one purpose is victory in war!

"The whole country is firmly united under the leadership of Premier Songkhram, and it has shown its unyielding determination to fight to final victory in this epochal war and to maintain unbroken its friendly relations with Japan. Thailand has proved by her actions the confidence and faith she holds in Japan and her determination to achieve victory in the holy war in Greater East Asia.

"Near the end of last year a cultural agreement was concluded between these two countries, and now diligent efforts are being made to bring the objects of the treaty into material form. The relationships between Japan and Thailand have thus been strengthened by an advance on a fundamental factor, and this is a prelude to the increased respect that they will have for each other with greater knowledge of the inherent characteristics of the other," the Ambassador stated.

Under Japanese Occupation



Silhouetted against the background of coconut trees, an alert Japanese sentinel keeps sharp vigil on a tropical isle now peacefully washed by the silvery waters devoid of enemy traces.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

China Is Sure of Victory to Crush Enemy in Cooperating With Japan

Will Share Comforts and Hardships With Ally by Taking Active Part in War, Reiterates President Wang Before Military Conference

That China will not remain idle in the War of Greater East Asia but will fight side by side with her ally, Japan, in comfort and hardship until Anglo-American imperialism is crushed was reiterated by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China before the opening session of the Second National Military Conference recently held in Nanking, according to the International Publicity Board of China.

"The launching of the New Citizens' Movement and the training of China's youth are invigorating the morale of our compatriots who realize the seriousness of the war," the President declared, "and by safeguarding peace and order in the rear, we shall spare Japan much her worries."

Following is the full text of President Wang's speech:

"The significance of the present military conference has been enhanced by the fact that it has been convened after the National Government's declaration to enter the War of Greater East Asia and thus cooperate actively with its ally, Japan, for the overthrow of their common enemy, the Anglo-American aggressors.

"Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, when the National Government declared its determination to share with Japan both comforts and hardships, many of our comrades, especially from among the armed forces, had advocated China's active participation in the War. This was a proper suggestion for as China is a part of East Asia, she should naturally participate in the war that affects the destiny of East Asia. There is no comparison with the stand taken by the Chungking regime, who, as running dogs of the Anglo-Americans, has dispatched its men to Burma and India for the purpose of fighting fellow East Asiatics.

Strength Will Increase

"Some people entertain the fallacy that China's strength is insufficient for active participation so that she should not merely bear the name of a belligerent. But as long as China is determined and has made clear her stand, her strength will be steadily augmented for employment in the work of the defense of East Asia. She wil not remain an idle partner in the War.

"Others consider that participation in the war is a paradoxical act within the Peace Movement. It must be pointed out that from the very outset of the Peace Movement, the Pan-Asianism of the National Father has been upheld in support of Japan's proposals for the building of the New Order in East Asia. In working for peace, we have been seeking the radical removal of all Sino-Japanese disputes of the past and the establishment of new cordial relations based on the spirit of love—a love for their own countries respectively, for each other mutually, and for East Asia jointly. With this love we are to seek our coexistence and co-prosperity, an objective which cannot be achieved through inactivity and ease. China's decision, first to share comforts and hardships, and now more actively to share both life and death with Japan in the present war of Greater East Asia is, therefore, in perfect keeping with our established policy to establish permanent peace in East Asia.

"Why, it may be asked, did not Japan manifest earlier an expectation for China's entry into the war? This is easy to understand. Ever since the outbreak of the war, Japan single-handedly succeeded in the destruction of all Anglo-American influence in the Pacific. Unaided, she launched and sustained the war. What she expected of China was merely that the latter should, upholding the principle of the defense of East Asia and with the spirit of sharing comforts and hardships, render whatever assistance possible for the prosecution of the war. Realizing that China has not yet fully recovered from the wastage of the past years, Japan did not want to bring up the question of China's active participation, which might arouse the suspicion of a part of her people and give the Chungking regime ground for malicious propaganda.

"And why does Japan at the present moment welcome China's entry? Because China has since successfully fulfilled her declaration that she is determined to share comforts and hardships since the outbreak of the war. The launching of the New Citizens' Movement, the training of the country's youth, and the retraining of the rank and file of the armed forces have enabled the Chinese nation to a complete understanding of the significance of the war and China's responsibility therein. Chungking's outrageous conduct in allowing itself to be used as pawns of Anglo-American imperialism and renegades of East Asia has also brought for it universal condemnation. The time has come when China is in the position to go a step further and proceed from assistance to active participation in the war.

Sees Sure Victory

In December last, when I met Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in Tokyo, I said to him, "There are in East Asia 1,000,000,000 people, a number which exceeds that of any other national bloc. With the unity of such a formidable force, final victory in the War of Greater East Asia and the successful completion of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are assured." These word explain our strength. By unity among our peoples, we mean the love of the various East Asiatic peoples—for themselves respectively for their neighbors mutually, and for East Asia jointly. The strength from such a union can achieve anything.

"The foregoing remarks will give you the following two thoughts: (1) that China's national strength is still weak; and (2) that union (among our people) is essential and out of union will come strength. With these thoughts in mind, we may proceed to study our efforts in the war.

"Some of our armed comrades advocate the dispatch of picked troops to the front lines to share with the men of our ally the heavy duties thereat, and to discharge our obligations. Such a proposal is most commendable. But it must be remembered that our duties in the rear are also equally important. China is in the rear lines of this war, and within her domain there are still the reactionary forces of Chungking and the disturbing elements of Communism.

"If we can safeguard peace and order in the rear, we shall spare our ally much of her worries, and thus our primary effort during the prosecution of the war should be directed toward the maintenance of local peace and order. The term 'locality' here refers to the large expanse of rural districts which form the life fountain for China.

"As an agricultural country where industrial development is not yet fully achieved, China's life line is not concentrated in cities. For this reason, we are out not to win merely a point or a line, but whole areas. When we are able to safeguard the areas already under control, we may then proceed to win additional areas. When our people engage themselves in working for increased production, our national strength will be augmented. In order that they may work for increased production, they must be able to pursue their occupations in peace, and hence it is of paramount importance that we direct our primary effort to the safeguarding of peace and order.

"I have often told our armed comrade that before share comforts and hardships w our ally, we must first share them among ourselves; likewise before we share life and death with our ally, we must share them among ourselves. In this respect, our armed comrades must treat the populace as members of their own body and they will in turn be treated likewise. Let us strive to carry out the injunctions of the National Father, who said that our armed strength must first be united with the people and second be made the strength of the people.

Urges Economic Unity

"I now come to the relationship among the colleagues of our armed forces. Our forces have been built up in the course of the past years out of units from various parts of the country each with its history and its environments. In order to wield them into the strength of the people, we must abandon regional consideration. As the first plenary session of the National Economic Council held a few days ago, an important resolution provided for the abandoning of regional conceptions so as to achieve economic unity. The same is also required of military forces. Our armed comrades must not only think of the locality in which they are garrisoned or of the system to which their particular unit belongs. Everywhere they are is the territory of the Republic of China, and if the armed forces are to be that of the nation and the people, there is only one system.

"All our efforts, therefore, must be exerted to build up our nation, of which we individually are constituent cells which cannot exist apart from the whole. For this, the two things I referred to must be realized. In other words, we must first share comforts and hardships with the people, and secondly share them with our own colleagues.

"Our slogans are the 'Rejuvenation of China and the Defense of East Asia.' They are in effect only one thing, for without national rejuvenation we cannot share the responsibility for the defense of East Asia and without the successful defense of East Asia, China's rejuvenation cannot be assured. On January 9, we declared our entry into the War of Greater East Asia.

"On the same date, Japan concluded with us a convention for the retrocession of concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights. This shows that while we are prepared to share our responsibility for the defense of East Asia, Japan is also ready to help us in the rejuvenation of China. They were not conditional issues, but rather manifest a unity of our aspirations and objectives. It should confirm our armed comrades in their conviction and arouse them in greater courage to work toward their goal.

Japan Respects China

"I must call attention to one thing here. Our friendly ally has thus respected our sovereignty and manifested her readiness to hold us in our aspirations to complete independence. We can look upon this as concrete evidence of the correctness of our faith and become gratified and exhorted to greater efforts. But this must not create in us a sense of false pride. There is nothing in which we can be proud of. Not only is our national strength so weak that ostensive efforts are required if we are to share in the responsibility in the war, but even in the work of national difficulties. If in our dealings with the rank and file and other members of our friendly ally, we do not entertain modesty, enthusiasm and sincerity, then the little achievement we have with difficulty obtained since the launching of the Peace Movement will be easily nullified.

"For this reason, I always encourage myself with the words "modesty" and "self-respect", and I would offer them also as encouragement for our armed comrades. Modesty is a natural attitude we should adopt toward an advanced neighbor, while self-respect is a quality that enhances our efforts for advancement. To be modest alone without making efforts for advancement is of no avail. The more we exert ourselves, the more we realize our shortcomings, and from this springs a sense of modesty which is sincere.

"In offering our armed comrades these words of encouragement, I take the opportunity of such a rare gathering to wish you good health and to express the hope that at our deliberations at the military conference, decisions will be reached contributing toward the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia."

HSINMIN MEMBERS' GALLANTRY PRAISED

Their Courage in Fight Against China Reds Wins Hearts of Chinese

The activities in North China of the Japanese members of the Hsinmin Society, Shojiro Shobuya and Goro Furukawa, have left an indelible impression on the minds of the Chinese people with their heroic gallantry and invincible courage, states the Mainichi.

The Communist army, which had been suffering a series of losses under successive attacks by the Japanese Forces, had, since January 19, dispatched a troop of some 600 soldiers to Tancheng prefecture of Shantung Province to launch small counter-attacks against the garrison in that vicinity. The fortress, headed by Shojiro Shobuya, adviser to the Tancheng Hsinmin Society, was retaliating with dogged persistence, returning fire for fire.

Woman Throws Grenades

An incessant bombardment had continued for hours, steadily increasing in intensity. In the garrison, Shobuya was keeping up a steady volley of fire. Near him, a woman was quietly throwing hand-grenades in the direction of the enemy. There was neither fear nor uncertainty in her appearance. She glanced now and again at the man for assurance, for she was his wife and companion, Tomoe.

Eleven hours of consistent fire found them completely exhausted of ammunition. The situation had turned from worse to critical. With no hope of aid from outside sources, they were faced with the necessity of surrender or an alternative of death. The decision they reached was inevitable.

In the midst of violent enemy fire in no-man's-land, the two took their lives to find eternal rest in the realm of their ancestral beings. There was neither regret nor fear in their quiet rite. Their simple deed instilled, even in the hearts of the enemy, a profound and humble respect.

Born in Kamihei-gun of Iwate Prefecture, Shobuya entered the Aomori Higher Agricultural School, and following his graduation went to North China in 1939, a member of the Pacification Corps attached to the Tada Unit. Two years later, he was appointed vice-chairman of the general affairs bureau of the Hsinmin Society in Funing, North Kiangsu, and the year following, advisor to the Tancheng Hsinmin Society. In the interest of peace and order, and for the welfare of the people in that district, he accomplished his duties with unswerving faith and fidelity.

Adviser to Society

Like Shobuya, the adviser to the Hsiatien Hsinmin Society, Goro Furukawa, met his death on the northern front. Only the setting and the denouncement differs—a violent skirmish with the 19th and 21st units of the Communist forces in the prefecture of Hsiatien—fade-out a gallant death in action.

Remnants of the Communist Army, which had been festering around the district of Tungling, Shantung Province, met defeat after defeat at the hands of the Japanese and subsequently fled into the prefecture of Nankung, in Hopei Province where they were barely able to eke out an existence. With acute shortage in food and bitter cold, they crept, some time before the turn of a new year, across the Wei River into Hsiatien Prefecture.

Series of attacks were made upon the small garrison of Japanese soldiers, among whom numbered Furukawa. The situation facing those in the garrison was critical, for they were seriously outnumbered, but despite their disadvantage, were maintaining a volley of heavy and consistent fire. In the midst of the skirmish, with a bullet piercing his body the Advisor to the Hsiatien Hsinminhui passed quietly away.

Shortly after, with reinforcements joining, those in the garrison launched a fierce offensive, causing heavy casulty among the enemy force, and ultimately crushing the scattered remnants of the two units.

Born in Tsukigata-mura of Fukushima Prefecture, Furukawa entered the Chuo University. Following his graduation in 1937, he left for Manchoukuo, where he enrolled in the Central Police School in Hsinking. Upon graduation from that institution, he entered into his new life as a champion of right and justice, one of the mighty army of police. In 1939, he was dispatched to North China with the Sugiyama Unit, and in 1942, was appointed to the post of adviser to the Hsinmin Society in Hsiatien.

YOKOHAMA INDIANS PLAN APPRECIATION PROGRAM

To Express Thanks for Gandhi's Successful Fast, Exemption From Freezing Law

An appreciation program has been outlined by the Indian Independence League in Yokohama to express gratitude for the successful conclusion of Mahatma Gandhi's 21-day fast. The program which was announced by the managing committee of the League follows:

March 3: Thanksgiving prayer to be offered at the Indian Temple in Yokohama to express gratitude for the successful conclusion of Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

March 8: To commemorate the Imperial Rescript Observance Day and the monthly ceremony of the Indian War of Terrorism against the British Raj, prayers will be offered at 10 a.m. The monthly contributions of the members for the war fund are also to be collected on this day.

March 10: On the occasion of the 38th Army Day, a prayer will be offered at Iseyama Shrine to express appreciation for the Japanese Government's attitude as shown in the announcement that Indians will be classified as friendly nationals.

Kansai Notes

There will be a German Evangelical Service at the Kobe Union Church, at 10 a.m. Sunday, March 7. The Rev. Dr. Liemar Henning of Kyoto, will preach. Service for children will begin at 9:30 a.m.

JAVA PARTICIPATING IN PROPAGANDA WAR

Radio Network Being Utilized to Full Capacity to Give Out Trustworthy News

In parallel with the numerous rehabilitation activities, Java has utilized to full capacity its radio network to launch a propaganda campaign against the Anglo-American nations and is contributing greatly to acquaint the islanders with true prevailing situations. The native people are firm in their belief in the trustworthiness of the Japanese announcements of facts, and enemy attempts to propagate concocted news are proving futile, reports the Asahi.

In spite of the severe damages inflicted upon all radio facilities by the enemy in their retreat, the networks have been completely repaired and reestablished by the Japanese in an amazingly short period. In all the main localities, including Djakarta, Bandoeng, Surabaya, Jogjakarta, Solo and Semarang, the broadcasting corporation commenced its activities with much more efficiency and vigor than before the war.

The daily program in Java is divided into two groups, that is, a broadcast for the local islanders and another for overseas broadcasts. Languages used in the local broadcasts which start from 7 a.m. and lasts till 12 p.m. are Malai, Javanese, Sunda, and Japanese.

As to the overseas broadcasts, much importance is being placed on the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters which are always accurate and prompt.

The propaganda warfare in Java is now being carried on steadily and earnestly in the face of sinister enemy propaganda maneuvers.

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FATHER OF BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE

Dr. Ba Maw's Life Was One Continuous Battle Against Tyranny and Oppression—He Gained New Incentive and Courage by Reading of Japan's Role in the Russo-Japanese War

"Our Empire, during this year at the latest, intends to recognize the creation of Burma as an independent State out of the areas now under the jurisdiction of the present administrative organ." So declared Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo before the 81st session of the Imperial Diet on January 28.

This is to be regarded as striking evidence of the positive constructional phase of the War of Greater East Asia.

After the Imperial Forces accomplished the gigantic task of the complete reduction of Burma within a very short time, Japan is now definitely out to bestow the glory of independence on the Burmese and enable them to realize their long-cherished aspiration.

Compare this with the century-old policy of exploitation, oppression and enslavement pursued by Britain against Burma!

Here we have ample manifestation of Japan's fundamental policy of "enabling all peoples to have its proper place under the sun."

Of all the races that have fallen victims to British aggression, the Burmese were afflicted with the most miserable lot. Under the heavy rod of tyranny and oppression, they were blazing up with unquenchable fighting spirit against the British. Cries for "Burma for the Burmese" were constantly raised only to be invariably hushed by their alien oppressors. Thanks to the brilliant exploits of the Imperial Forces, however, the day is about to dawn when Burma will be restored to its original form.

Rescued by Japanese

While hot pursuits of the retreating British troops were in progress over the vast plains of Burma in scorching heat, Dr. Ba Maw, ex-Premier of Burma, was rescued in a backwood village in Shan State by the Imperial Forces. The news was received with wild joy. To the general populace of Burma who had been unceasing strugglers for independence and to Dr. Ba Maw, personally, it was an event highly suggestive of the unfolding of a bright future before them.

Dr. Ba Maw was born in Maubin on February 8, 1893. His father was also an influential leader of the anti-British movement. He was exiled as the leader of the insurrection that broke out in 1886 immediately after the British conquest of Burma. Dr. Ba Maw's hatred of Britain is hereditary.

Following graduation from Rangoon and Calcutta Universities, the ex-Premier of Burma served as instructor at the latter institution for a time.

In 1920, he went to England where he studied at London and Cambridge Universities. Later he proceeded to France and was graduated from St. Paul University with a doctorate.

Read Book on Japan

What impressed young Ba Maw most during his sojourn in Europe was the fact that the prosperity of the haughty and arrogant Powers in the Continent was supported entirely by their ruthless exploitation of the weaker races of East Asia.

His youthful blood boiled when he read a book on Japan by a priest of Burma. The highest priest in Burma was a visitor in Japan after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War. After studying the rising Power of Asia at first hand, he returned home and published "Japan" in 1915. In it he discoursed on the factors in Japan's victory over her giant adversary and urged that the Burmese, by emulating Japan, must be united for the attainment of the goal of freeing their country from British yoke.

Great was the effect the Russo-Japanese War had on the peoples of East Asia, especially on the Burmese. Books on the subject were received with bursting enthusiasm by the Burmese intellectuals and thrilled them to the highest pitch of excitement.

The large-scale revolt that broke out in 1930 was a serious disturbance originating from religious and racial problems. Losing their heads, the British authorities resorted to machine-gunning and massacred and wounded 5,000.

Indignant, Dr. Ba Maw, who had been practising law in Rangoon since his return home in 1924, rose in defence of the case of the insurgents without remuneration. That was one of the greatest motives for him to give up his scholastic career and to throw his lot in with the cause of independence.

The Lower House election held after the termination of the revolt centered on the issue of whether Burma should or should not be divided from India. Britain, following her traditional policy of "Divide and Rule," engineered to estrange the two peoples, intensify their political controversy while holding their economic interdependence in her grip and manipulate both at her will.

The political parties in Burma, divided into the divisionist and non-divisionist factions, repeated heated controversies, with a section of public opinion favoring devision as a means of accelerating the independence movement.

Realizing that he must be equipped with political power if he was to make good the independence movement, Dr. Ba Maw ran for the election and was returned. That was the beginning of his political career.

In this election, the non-divisionists won the majority. However, Burma was separated from India in 1935 and the Revised Law of Administration promulgated.

In 1934, Dr. Ba Maw entered the coalition Cabinet as Minister of Education.

In 1937 (after Burma's separation from India), a general election was held under the new Constitution, namely, the Revised Law of Administration. A plethora of minor parties was the feature of the political field in Burma at that time.

Advocating the independence of Burma and economic development with special emphasis on agriculture, Burma's principal industry, he organized a party founded on nationalism. His party won 16 seats.

Dr. Ba Maw accepted the task of Cabinet making and succeeded, and he became the first Premier under the new Administrative Law.

His preoccupation as the captain of the State was how to improve the lot of the Burmese people who had groaned under British exploitation for a long time. At once, he set up three investigation committees for financial, agricultural and urban administrations, respectively. He carried out the abolition of all the evil taxes that had distressed the masses. He revised the Tenancy Law. He devoted himself, heart and soul, to the emancipation of his 15,000,000 people from British yoke.

But his Premiership was short-lived. In February, 1938, a Burmese-Indian clash occurred in Rangoon and later developed into an anti-British campaign. This, coupled with the machinations of his opponents, compelled his resignation.

His personal experience in State administration as the head of the Government brought home to him, as nothing else could have done, the imperativeness of driving away British influences and of building "Burma for the Burmans."

After quitting the office, he organized the Burma Freedom League with the League of the Students of Takin as its nucleus, and thus was his full-fledged anti-British campaign begun.

It was the second year of the China Affair. The British Government decided upon the dispatch of an army made up of Burmans to Hongkong. At once Dr. Ba Maw raised a categorical opposition, declaring through press and speech. "We will not sacrifice ourselves for protection of British rights and interests."

Urges Non-Cooperation

Upon the outbreak of the second European War, he hoisted the slogan of non-cooperation with Britain and made a country-wide trip of speech campaign.

At the mass rally of the Freedom League held in Mandalay in July, 1939, Dr. Ba Maw was elected the highest executive. On this occasion, he resigned from his membership in the Lower House and went on another speech campaign tour.

"Sweat, tears and patience are required for the attainment of freedom. Burma will regain freedom!" he declared before an audience of several thousand at Mandalay in the summer of 1940.

To the question, "How can unarmed Burma prevail against Britain?" he declared: "We have a friend in the East. He will come to our aid!"

The intensification of the anti-British movement under the leadership of Dr. Ba Maw came to irritate Britain who had suffered successive reverses in the second European War. On August 2, 1940, the British authorities resorted to the extreme measure of arresting him in the name of the Defense Minister of Burma and of shutting him up in prison on the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy river.

No sooner had news of this spread than an enraged crowd, several score thousand strong, gathered in a suburb of Rangoon, and clamorously demanded their leader's release. Alarmed, the British authorities indiscriminately arrested over 1,000.

Aided by Brave Wife

During the 20 months of his detention, Dr. Ba Maw had the absolute support of the masses. Cleverly evading the vigilance of the authorities, he maintained contact with his wife, his brother, and others, and carried on the movement.

Mrs. Ba Maw's man-surpassing fortitude during her husband's detention won the admiration of every thinking person. In the midst of her busy duties as the mother of six, she was a weekly caller on her husband in the prison, 600 miles away from Rangoon, and was the indispensable link between him and the League. Horseback and steamship were the only means of travel over the long distance.

After the Anglo-Chungking forces had been annihilated by the Imperial Forces, a plot had been hatched by Britain and Chiang to win over Dr. Ba Maw and remove him to Chungking. Getting wind of this plot, Mrs. Ba Maw rushed to the prison on the night of April 13 and, bribing a jailer, succeeded in enabling her husband to escape.

"Shoot him at sight" came the order from the astonished British authorities. A big prize was offered for his capture.

The leader of Burma and his wife, after a month of wandering in the jungles, were rescued by the Imperial Forces during their hiding in a backwood village in Shan State.

With the elimination of British influences and the return of peace to Burma came an end to Dr. Ba Maw's long life of humiliation and suffering.

"As one wing in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the administrative organ just created means to drive out all British influences which have permeated all systems of government, and to simplify administrative functions. At the same time, it will strive to perfect the structure of Burma as a definite entity in the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere in preparation for the day of independence," declared Dr. Ba Maw on the day of his inauguration as the chief executive of the administrative organ.

Burma's freedom to which he had looked forward with confidence and expectation has been attained. The day of independence is now in the offing. Praying for the arrival of the felicitous occasion at the earliest possible moment, Dr. Ba Maw is exerting supreme efforts, pledged to repay his unbounded gratitude to Nippon.

Above at left: New Burma's army which is helping to keep the British oppressors from regaining a foothold in Burma. Center: Dr. Ba Maw with members of his family. Below, at left: Burmese women working in a rice paddy. Above: A recent snapshot of the leader of Burmese Independence.

Del Pilar: Filipino Hero

(The Nanpo Josei)

On November 14, 1875, Gregorio Del Pilar was born in Bulcan, the Philippines, to become a national idol. He was the youngest fighter for the independence movement with meritorious services to his credit.

Upbringing and environment gave him the makings of a hero from early youth. Sensitive, naive and intolerant of the least injustice, he was deeply stirred to see his fellow countrymen groan under maladministration and oppression. The noble, self-sacrificing and unrelenting struggle of the patriots, including his two uncles, was an added stimulus to young Gregorio to throw his lot in with the same cause.

Completing his elementary schooling, he came to Manila to live with one of his uncles, Deodato Arellano, and entered Atheneo College, where he was a diligent student. Arellano's house, it is said, was the cradle of the secret anti-Spanish society, the Catipnan.

It may be mentioned, incidentally, that Marcelo H. Del Pilar, one of the senior patriots, was Gregorio's other uncle. Senior Pilar later went to Spain in the interests of the movement and was in frequent communication with Arellano, his brother-in-law.

Young Gregorio became a secret contact man for the independence leaguers. Cleverly evading the vigilance of the Spanish authorities, he helped forward the movement in many ways. He was quick to read the rapidly drifting trends of the situation and knew how to act.

Highly illustrative of his sagacity in his boyhood is the way he outwitted the clergy in its propaganda activity against the nationalists.

An influential priest, on behalf of the clergy, was distributing pamphlet literature slandering Jose Risalle, the poet-patriot. Quickly rising to the occasion, Gregorio had pamphlets of the same size and with the same number of pages made. Bribing a watchman of the church, he gained access to the case containing the priest's propaganda material and substituted the contents.

"Ladies and gentlemen, read this and get your souls' salvation. It is a gospel of righteousness. Act on it," the Father, as usual, was freely giving away pamphlets to the pious folk after church the next Sunday. The contents were a surprise to them. Naturally unaware of the trick, however, they praised the Father for his "boldness," instead!

On March 15, 1896, Gregorio was graduated from the Atheneo with the degree of Master of Arts. Thirsty for more education, he thought of pursuing his study while taking up a teaching profession to pay expenses. But circumstances did not permit. A great many friends of his were fighting tooth and nail for the independence movement. Some of them had been either exiled or executed as traitors.

The stern reality prompted Gregorio to give up the pen for the sword. He, along with a few friends, went under the banners of General Bonifascio.

It was in December, 1896. The Catipnan's forces were totally exhausted after fierce combats. Many lives had been lost. Among the war dead was Gregorio's respected friend, Anacreto Henriques. "Anacreto's no more? I will die for my fatherland!" he declared to Colonel Vincent Henriques who was laid up with illness on the battle front. He fought like a wild tiger.

On January 1, 1897, the battle of Cacaron was opened. The odds soon turned against the Filipino forces. They fought desperately under a heavy siege, but were overpowered. Gregorio made up his mind. With several survivors, he dashed into the enemy line and succeeded in fighting his way out. In recognition of his exploits, he was promoted to lieutenant.

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LIGHT METAL PLANTS TAKING BIG STRIDES

Industry Is Making Rapid Progress, Thanks to Natural Advantages, Says Oya

The initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia having ended in Japan's decisive victory, the two powerful nations on both sides of the Pacific are now fighting a war of exhaustion against each other, the issue thereof being dependent in a great measure on the productive power of the respective parties. This gives a greater importance to the light metal industries, which constitute the foundation of the aircraft industry.

The development of Japan's light metal industry was started only in recent years. Nevertheless, due to the strenuous efforts exercised by the Government authorities and the civilian parties engaged in the production of important light metals, Japan now stands on the same level as any Western power in the development of most light metal industries. In view of the extraordinary circumstances in which Japan finds itself at present the Japanese people are required to do much better in this respect in the future.

Present Stage of Industry

In this connection, Atsushi Oya, chairman of the Light Metal Control Association gives a compact idea of the present stage of Japan's light metal industries in the Sangyo Keizai of Wednesday.

The following is a gist of Mr. Oya's article:

"The light metal industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, on account of the natural advantages it has in both peacetime and war, has a very bright future. For instance, we have more than an abundant supply in Manchoukuo, China, and the southern regions, of fine ores which are indispensable for the production of aluminum.

"As for the supply of electric power which is essential for the development of the light metal industry, we can always obtain an ample supply thereof in Chosen, Manchoukuo, Taiwan, and the southern regions. The same thing may be said of alumina and magnesium. We can easily foretell the arrival before long of the time when light metals are used all over the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for building and other purposes as substitutes for iron and steel on the one hand, and as substitutes for copper relative to the manufacture of electric tools, implements, and machines. The demand for light metals is rapidly growing larger. From a different viewpoint, this assures a very bright future for Japan's light metal industry."

Very Opportune

"It is very opportune that the Government has specified the light metal industry as one of the super-priority industries in the country. It is indeed due to the efforts of the Government authorities and of all parties engaged in the production of various light metals that, in spite of its recent origin, the production of various light metals is rapidly growing larger.

"In this connection, the Light Metal Control Association is also playing an important role. For instance, it gathers detailed reports from all leading light metal manufactories throughout the districts under its jurisdiction relative the results achieved at those factories during the preceding twenty-four hours. And, whenever it finds some faults with any such manufactories, it gives the necessary advice at once, so that the manufactory may do better in the future.

"In short, Japan's light metal industry is now being conducted as though under a 'one man control.' The Government and the Control Association, moreover, are taking necessary measures to increase the production of every manufactory by promoting the technical efficiency of the operatives of all the factories.

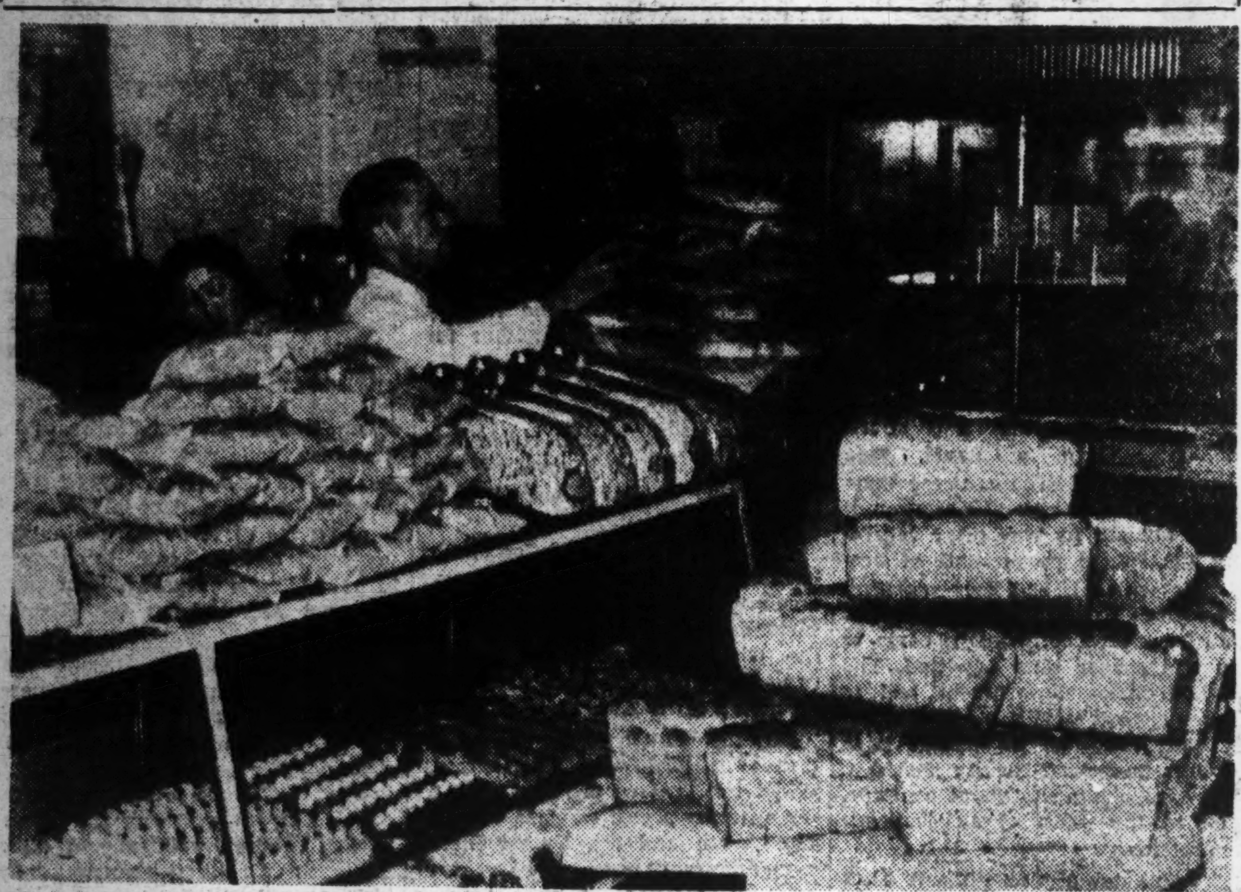
Ample Power Supply

"The authorities are also doing their very best to keep all the light metal manufactories throughout Japan Proper amply supplied with the electric power required. Thus, Japan is taking big strides in its light metal industry thanks to the special protection afforded by the Government and the Control Association."

In addition to the measures taken by the Government and the Control Association to effect the speedy development of Japan's light metal industry, all the leading light metal manufactories are now exchanging their technical secrets, disregarding their respective interests, which is expected to bear fine fruit shortly.

The time is not far ahead when Japan will find itself at the top of all other nations in the production of chemicals, magnesium, aluminum, and others which are indispensable for the production of arms and ammunition of modern warfare.

Distribution Day



Besides the staple foods adequately distributed among citizens, special allocations are provided of such variations in the diet as bread, cakes and candies. Thus on distribution day, stores are stacked full of delicacies people could go without but which add to the pleasure of living. Shown is a local bakery ready to sell bread.

PRICES IRREGULAR ON MARGINS STEP

Traders Mark Time; Long-Term Industrials Continue Upward

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to see an irregular movement of prices yesterday due to the announcement made by the Exchange authorities Wednesday morning that margins should be submitted by those bidding prices in the spot market as well as those in the longterm and short-term sections. As a consequence, traders marked time and prices of a few industrials slipped in spite of the signal gains scored by the rest of the listed wares.

In the long-term section, for instance, Toyo Soda Industrial, new, jumped up ¥2.50, Nisshin Cotton Spinning ¥1.80, Fujibo Spinning ¥1.20, N.Y.K. and O.S.K. ¥1.10 each, while Tokyo Hemp Yarn, Kotobuki Steel, Japan Sand Iron and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery softened ¥1.90, ¥1.80, ¥1.10 and ¥1.00 respectively.

The short-term section was invariably featureless.

The spot market was noticeably irregular in reaction to the Exchange authorities' announcement. Dai Nippon Salt Industrial soared ¥3.00 and its new ¥4.00 and Ishii Iron Works stepped up ¥1.90. Nasu Aluminum ¥1.50, and South Seas Development ¥1.30, while Japan Metallurgical Industrial eased ¥1.50, Koito Iron Works ¥1.20 and Kawanami Shipbuilding ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Nisshin Spinning (50)	83.0	83.9	85.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.6	——	73.9
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.4	102.2	102.5
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.3	78.6	——
Showa Elec Ind (50)	85.8	86.1	85.7
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.5	——	——
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.2	93.0	92.9
O. S. K. (50)	83.9	84.5	85.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	67.9	——	68.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.8	94.0	90.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.5	68.8	68.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	114.6	114.3	116.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	142.9	143.8	143.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.8	66.0	66.3
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	——	46.0	46.5
Asahi Glass (50)	98.4	98.5	98.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	100.5	101.6	101.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	89.3	——	89.3

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.90	4.9	4.3	84.8
N. Y. K. new	78.4	9.3	8.0	78.9
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.7	6.7	6.1	96.3
Kanebo Spin. new	75.8	5.8	5.4	75.9
Teikoku Rayon. new	75.1	2.1	1.5	72.0
Hitachi Iron Works	93.2	4.0	3.6	93.9
Osaka Exch. new	——	44.6	44.5	44.5
Japan Steel Tube	69.2	9.4	9.2	69.4
Japan Oil	74.4	4.6	4.0	74.3
S. M. R.	——	74.6	74.6	——
N. Y. K. old	——	93.1	92.1	92.9
Hokkaido Coal	74.6	4.6	4.4	74.4
Kanebo Spin. old	127.9	8.1	7.5	——
Toyo Rayon. new	98.6	8.8	8.5	58.8
Kokura Iron Works	55.5	5.5	5.1	——
Japan Beer. new	47.4	7.5	7.4	47.5
Japan Sugar. new	66.0	6.2	6.0	66.1
Ensuiko Sugar	63.9	4.0	3.9	——
Japan Mining	61.5	1.7	1.5	61.7
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.1	2.1	1.9	62.0

Okubo to Resign

Toshikata Okubo, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is expected to tender his resignation to the board of directors of the bank on March 10 in order to make room for his subordinates. The vacancy to be made by Mr. Okubo's resignation, it is expected, will be filled by Hideshige Kashiwagi, vice-president of the same bank following the mutual election to be held by the members of the board of directors, says the Asahi.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.80	— 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.90	
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.90	Same
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	102.00	Same

FISHERY DEVELOPED IN INDO-CHINA, THAI

Both Countries Are Exporters of Considerable Quantities of Marine Products

Blessed with abundant resources of marine products in the waters off their coast lines, French Indo-China and Thailand have for long years shipped fresh and tinned fish to many countries, and it is but natural that the fishing industries in these countries should have developed to a remarkable extent of late years, observes an article in the February issue of the Kokusai Graph.

Briefly reviewing the fishing industries in the two countries, the article says:

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, French Indo-China annually shipped abroad nearly 37,000 metric tons of marine products, worth nearly 90,000,000 francs. It is worthy of notice, however, that marine products alien to local waters were simultaneously imported into French Indo-China, but the ratio of imports of these foreign products to exports of its own stood at 2 to 80.

"Of the total volume of exports, the majority comprised salted and smoked fish, and about 70 per cent of this variety went to the former Dutch East Indies, with Singapore as the relay port. With the shipments to Hongkong and Thailand included, the salted and smoked fish shipped from French Indo-China to the various areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere amounted to about 96 per cent of the total hauls of the country. Of the salted fish a large percentage was from along the coast of Cambodia.

"Of the marine products imported into French Indo-China, more than 50 per cent comprised tinned goods, mostly arriving from France.

"Thailand is none the less famous for the large volume of marine products annually shipped abroad in spite of the fact that the majority of hauls are consumed in the country. It is learned that the volume of marine products shipped from the country stands fifth in the list of export commodities.

"It is estimated that the marine products shipped abroad from Thailand annually amounted to nearly 28,000 metric tons and that, like French Indo-China, it shipped nearly 68 per cent of these products to the erstwhile Dutch East Indies through Singapore. Thus, the marine products supplied by French Indo-China and Thailand played a signal role in the replenishment of foodstuffs for those living in the East Indies.

"Thailand formerly imported tinned sardines and herrings, but the annual total imports of these was less than 2,000 metric tons.

TRADE FUTURE ROSY FOR KWANGCHOW BAY

Prospects Bright for Development of Locality Into Flourishing Port District

Now that the coastal areas along Kwangchow Bay have been perfectly cleared of Chungking elements following the landing of Japanese Forces there, there is every reason to anticipate the steady development of the foreign trade of this locality, according to the observations of representatives dispatched there by several Japanese trading firms including Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Manwa, Shinko, Iwai and Toren, reports a Domei dispatch dated March 2 from somewhere along Kwangchow Bay.

The dispatch outlines the observations of the representatives of the trading firms to the following effect:

"The development of the coastal areas along Kwangchow Bay has been attributed to the busy transportation of commodities for supplying the Chungking regime through this bay subsequent to the outbreak of the China Affair. But the Chungking regime is now deprived of this route altogether in consequence of the Japanese Forces' landing in this district. And bright prospects are now entertained for the development of the locality into a flourishing port district for exports of commodities produced in the southern sectors of Canton province. Moreover, it will make an important relay port for the interchange of commodities between Hongkong and Haipong in French Indo-China. At the same time, it is possible to accelerate the foreign trade of Hainan Island side by side with the development of trade along the coast of Kwangchow Bay.

Products of Area

"In addition to the considerable production of mat-rushes, local products traditionally turned out in the southern sectors of Canton province are of a large variety, including cow hides, eggs, sugar, leaf tobacco, fibers, beans, peanut oil, etc. Furthermore, oxen and pigs are raised in fair numbers. These agricultural products and live-stock will be sure to occupy important seats in the list of commodities to be shipped from this district hereafter.

"It is interesting to note that the Chinese officials formerly dispatched by the Chungking regime to look after the local Customs House have run away following the Japanese Forces' landing, and that the absence of these Customs officials has gone a long way toward accelerating the deliveries of various commodities along the coastlines of Kwangchow Bay.

"Formerly the locality was infested by bandits, and deliveries of commodities were noticeably interfered with by them. The local community is now greatly relieved from this source of trouble now that peace has been restored and there is no more apprehension as to the deliveries of commodities.

"Those living along the coast of Kwangchow Bay are dependent on French Indo-China with regard to rice supplies. The abnormal rise in the rise of rice now prevailing in this locality is ascribable to the upsetting of market prices by smugglers. Our authorities are expected to take positive counter-measures against the rise in prices and the smuggling of rice so as to effect a sensible control over the relations between supplies and consumers."

OSAKA TO PROMOTE PRODUCTION BOOST

Kansai Manufacturers to Set Up Federation to Up Output Of Vital Industries

Under the guidance of the Osaka Prefectural Government authorities, leading manufacturers of the Kansai have decided to establish the Federation of Production Increase Promotion Leagues of Osaka on March 10. The Federation has as its aims the rapid expansion of Japan's fighting strength through the speedy development of all important industries in the Kansai by securing the supply of funds, materials, labor, and electric power for use at various manufactories, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The Federation will start activities at its headquarters to be opened in the Nomura Building in Osaka City. The work to be done by the Federation involves:

1. Gathering of useful information concerning the most effective measures and policy to realize speedy expansion of the productive power of all manufactories concerned, and giving of technical advice. The Federation, in order to gather required information, will approach Government offices, industrial control bodies, and other industrial organizations.

2. Opening of special courses and holding of lecture meetings in order to facilitate the exchange of technical knowledge and secrets among all the manufactories belonging to the Federation, which, it is expected, will have a far-reaching effect on the development of all wartime industries.

3. Holding of public meetings in order to give a clear interpretation of all ordinances newly promulgated which have direct bearings on the development of various wartime industries.

4. Securing of the supply of machines, implements, tools and other items of factory equipment with the aid of the Government authorities concerned.

6. Securing of necessary aids from the Government authorities concerned relative to the acquisition of miscellaneous materials required at different manufactories belonging to the Federation.

7. Opening of special courses for the improvement of technique at leading factories engaged in super priority industries.

8. Awarding of prizes to the manufactories and their operatives for splendid records achieved.

LIQUIDATION ANNOUNCED OF FOE INSURANCE FIRMS

Insured Persons Advised to Report for Payment by March 20

The insurance companies formerly operated in and around Shanghai by British, American and other enemy interests, which had been seized by the Japanese Military Administration on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, have been entrusted to Japanese insurance companies, 18 in number, for liquidation.

With regard to the damage insurance underwritten by these foreign insurance companies, their assets and liabilities have been properly appraised and insurance carriers have been identified, and the Japanese authorities are now prepared to pay insurance money or accord surrender values to eligible persons. Incidentally, the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai published the following statement under date of February 24, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

"As from April 11, 1942, Japanese insurance companies, 18 in number, were entrusted by the Japanese Military Administration with the liquidation of the damage insurance companies formerly run by enemy nationals. As a result of the liquidations conducted by the Japanese insurance companies under the directions of our authorities, the assets and liabilities of the damage insurance companies have been clarified as a whole. It is for this reason that arrangements have been made to pay insurance money and accord surrender values to those policy holders whose contracts are based on the old fapi or the military scrips.

"With the period of payment beginning February 25 and ending March 20, it is advised that eligible parties take immediate procedures for receiving payments

"For contracts entered into with the damage insurance companies which have been undergoing liquidations, arrangements have been made to pay insurance money and cash surrender values as liberally as possible. Of the total of 108 damage insurance companies, there are 38 companies capable of paying in full, 50 companies in part, and four companies incapable of making any payment.

PRIMARY AIMS OF SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION

Manner in Which Abundant Natural Resources Now At Japan's Command Should Be Utilized Is Outstanding Question of Day

It is generally argued that this year and next will see the Japanese-American war at its climax. Soon after the Pearl Harbor debacle at the very outset of hostilities, the United States declared that 1944 would be the year of general counter-offensive against Japan. Recently Roosevelt said that American troops would be advancing into Berlin, Rome and Tokyo this year. After the Casablanca conference, he also vaunted that the anti-Axis Powers would take the offensive on a large scale within the following nine months. Thus it would appear that the enemy side is determined to decide the issue by the end of next year at the latest, and from the recent movements of the United States, which represents the general headquarters of the anti-Axis camp, it is clear that the present and next years will see a turning-point in the war situation.

Under this assumption, the urgent problem apropos of southern construction lies in in what manner the rich natural resources now at Japan's disposal should be utilized for the expansion of its fighting strength. Diverse as are the problems imposed on Japan for the establishment of Greater East Asia, the burning necessity must be for the utilization of the southern resources for increasing its fighting power. Of what importance, then are the southern resources in this regard?

The development of science and engineering has brought about a radical change in the form of war, says an article in the current issue of the weekly Keizai Mainichi in describing the first mission of southern construction. The progress in ordnance-making has made it possible to fire an enormous quantity of projectiles and the advent of tanks and aircraft is invariably accompanied by consumption of a huge amount of petroleum, goes on the article. In the old days when there was no cannon, in order to mobilize an army of 100,000 strong, it was sufficient to prepare 100,000 swords or spikes. However, in modern warfare, mobilization of an army necessarily involves surprising large volumes of raw materials. According to calculations by an Italian statist, the war materials required for an unit of 100,000 combatants are:

	Tons
Steel required for arms, ammunition, railways and repairs	400.000
Coal	800.000
Iron ores	1.000.000
Petroleum	200.000
Nitrate, sulphur, Pyrites, manganese, copper and lead	20.000
Raw cotton, wool and rubber	3.000
Tin, nickel, antimony, aluminum, zinc and mercury	2.500

Consumption Enormous

In addition to the above raw materials, heavy industrial and chemical industrial equipment on a large scale is, of course, necessary to turn out finished articles to be supplied to the troops. It is impossible to keep such enormous quantities of war supplies in stock in ordinary times. Furthermore, the rapid development of the art of war naturally enlarges the scale of consumptive warfare, so much so that for meeting the huge consumption involved there is no other way than to increase production.

It will be remembered that the number of shells fired by the Japanese army in the Battle of Mukden, which was the severest battle in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, was about 330,000, while the number of shells spent by the French troops in the Battle of Somme in the first European War was reported to have amounted to 34,000,000—more than one hundred times the quantity consumed by the Japanese troops in the Battle of Mukden. When we take into consideration the subsequent progress in ordnance and gunnery we can reasonably conclude that consumption in modern warfare cannot but be fabulous. Against this enormous consumption, the accumulation in ordinary times is no more than a drop in the ocean. In order to meet the huge consumption, large output are essential. In order, again, to assure large outputs, great quantities of raw materials must be secured. For this reason, modern warfare assumes the aspect of a struggle for the acquisition of material resources. Powers poor in essential materials are sure to be defeated in the long run in a consumptive war.

Economic Warfare

Out of its inordinate ambition to conquer the world and with a view to curbing the expansion of Japan's national influence, the United States at first had recourse to economic warfare through export embargo and freezing of assets. Later it formed the so-called ABCD encirclement front in league with Britain, Chungking and the former Dutch East Indies with the design to throttle Japan, not only economically but also politically. Thus the enemy intended to take advantage of the supposed lack of natural resources on the part of Japan, compelling it to rise in arms by way of self-defense on December 8, 1941, when the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was promulgated.

The War of Greater East Asia is essentially a war for the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia, the designation implies or a war of emancipation of the East Asiatic races. However, from the standpoint of pure economy, it is in a sense a war for material resources. It was only natural that Japan, being driven into a tight corner by cruel pressure in the matter of material supplies, should have launched on a drive to secure resources. In the south there is abundant petroleum which is indispensable to Japan, especially for modern requirements, coupled with tin, iron, rubber and copper, all in more than sufficient volumes for the prosecution of war.

On the outbreak of the war, therefore, blitzkriegs were conducted in the southern regions, not only with the object of demolishing the hostile bases of operations, but of breaking through the economic blockade. If the object was simply the reduction of hostile bases, lightning war may not have been necessary. However, as the war necessitated the acquisition of economic resources, it was vital to effect instantaneous occupations.

Destruction Prevented

As it was intended to fight on the strength of resources available in the occupied areas, destruction of resources at the enemy's own hands had to be prevented as much as possible and the fact had also to be taken into consideration that economic recovery from the ravages of war would take some considerable time. It was, therefore, necessary to complete military campaigns in a short period and make efforts at prompt economic rehabilitation.

The campaigns in the southern regions were completed quickly and the entire Southeastern Asia was brought under the Japanese in less that half a year after the commencement of the war. Thus Japan succeeded in its attempt at breaking up the network of economic blockade set up by the enemy.

Bill Clearings

March 4
(In ¥1,000)

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills Cleared	246.861	134.231
Balance	33.704	18.546

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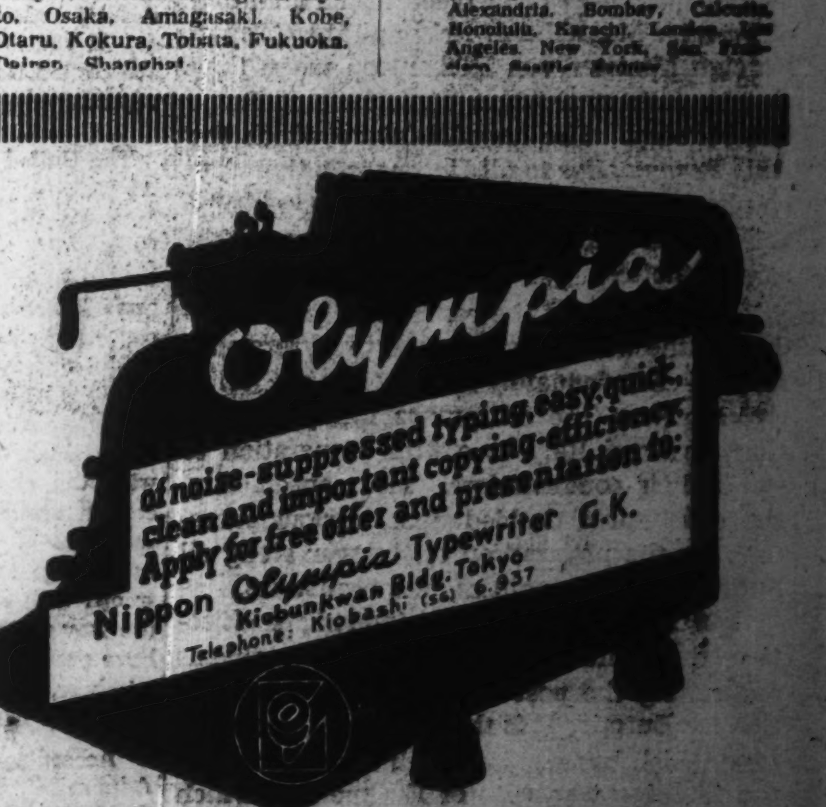
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1943

Gandhi's Spiritual Victory

All friends of India are delighted that Mahatma Gandhi has emerged safely from his three-weeks' fast which was brought to a successful close Wednesday morning. This almost miraculous feat of the aged Indian saint and patriot is a spiritual victory of the greatest import in the fight of the Indian people for independence from tyrannous British rule.

Mahatma Gandhi's victory over Britain through his silent protest against the malicious British machinations is a demonstration of the power of moral force as exemplified in the burning and unflagging fighting spirit and in the superhuman spiritual nobility of this great man. It serves to reassure and gladden not only the Japanese and other Asiatics who feel a kinship with the Indians but also all other peoples of the world who cherish spiritual values above such material force as is exemplified by the British Empire.

This spiritual victory over unceasing British oppression, won by the Mahatma at the risk of his precious life, has strengthened India's independence movement in three major ways. The most significant point is the fact that the Indian saint's fast has served to provide a tremendous inspiration to the Indian populace in their struggle against Britain, strengthening them to attain their difficult objective of independence despite the British policy whose indescribably cruel and brutal character the recent events have increasingly demonstrated. Secondly, the flat refusal of the British to release Mahatma Gandhi has emphasized anew the selfishness, brutality, and coldness of the British authorities before the eyes of the Indian people, including of course the leaders of the various Indian patriotic parties. Even the Indian leaders who once considered the wisdom of compromising with Britain for the sake of securing Mahatma Gandhi's release should have realized by now the futility of their idea. Last but not least, Mahatma Gandhi's fast has had the effect of arousing international distrust of Britain, particularly on the part of Britain's Asiatic satellite, Chungking, thereby incidentally complicating and straining the relations between Chungking and the Churchill government.

Thus, all in all, Mahatma Gandhi's unyielding resistance through his superhuman spiritual strength has produced immeasurably great results for the cause of Indian independence. The British leaders may feel relieved through the erroneous idea that their most knotty problem has been settled with the completion of the fast, but they should remember that the inhumane and callous attitude they assumed during the affair will remain unforgotten to spur the Indian people forever. The result will be to strengthen more than ever the determination of the Indian people to attain their cherished goal of complete independence for India.

Peace as Well as War

Peace as well as war received the attention of Premier Mussolini of Italy and the German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop when they met in their memorable conference at Rome last Monday. The hopeful future which the Axis Powers offer to all Europe was therefore emphasized anew, a fact which the press of the various European countries have not been slow to notice.

The relation of the conference to the conduct of the war is easy enough to understand. As has been adequately explained in authoritative quarters, the conference firmly pledged Germany and Italy to a firm cooperation to crush their common foes. More specifically, the consultants decided upon various measures for the prosecution of the war along all lines of strategy, politics, and economics.

But in addition to this immediate objective, the conference also discussed problems concerning the post-war system of organization for Europe. It is this phase of the conference which has inspired such hope among all the intelligent peoples of Europe and which has been the subject of so much editorial comment in the European papers during the past few days.

According to the Stefani News Agency, the editorial consensus in Italy is that such a post-war system should provide for a general alignment of the different peoples of Europe so that a new form of political consciousness and civic understanding may be created among them. Nothing less than such a system, founded on the basis of solidarity and sincere reciprocal esteem, can be deemed as an adequate recompense for the great sacrifices which these peoples have already endured together. Such an alignment should assume not only a political character, but also a social one through the coordination and unification of legislative, economic, spiritual and cultural activities. Such a unification of all Europe may well give birth to a new type of civilization which will provide a more equitable basis for mutual progress than the iniquitous system of selfish international anarchy which has prevailed in the past under the outworn old order.

The announcement that specific plans for a New Order of this character were discussed at the Mussolini-Ribbentrop conference is not intended as a bait to seduce other peoples into the Axis camp, it is pointed out. The announcement constitutes a basis for a true and lasting peace, but it is not an offer of peace directed toward the intransigent enemies of the Axis to whom the word "peace" means only the perpetual servitude of the nations of Europe to their domination and to whom the only language which is comprehensible seems to be the language of arms. Against such enemies the Axis partners remain more solidly uncompromising than ever.

But to the long-suffering peoples of Europe who have been the victims of mean quarrels, blind egotism, petty ambitions, and mutual misunderstandings which have only served to perpetuate the iniquities of the old order favored by the enemies of the Axis, the plans for a New Order conceived by the Axis must come as an encouraging hope for a real peace. Such a peace has ever been the unchanging goal of the leaders of the Axis. Through the recent visit to Rome of the German Foreign Minister as proxy for Chancellor Hitler, the unity of Germany and Italy in the common task of preparing for a post-war order in Europe as well as in the waging of the present war have been re-emphasized. In the safeguarding of civilization and progress in Europe, Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini have given renewed evidence of their hearty understanding and cooperation.

Light and Darkness

The optimist says,—There is no night that does not end in dawn. The pessimist retaliates saying,—There is no morning that does not close with darkness. As an apostle says, man may love darkness more than light. But man lives in the light more than in darkness. A large part of the night is devoted to sleep, and man's conscious hours are mostly spent in the daylight. There is no fear that is not attended by hope; neither is there any hope that is not accompanied by fear. Hope is visible in the darkest gloom; but it is visible only to the eye of faith and courage. Faith is courage as courage is faith. These two are not one, but they are like twin sisters—very much alike and always close together. It takes faith to be courageous and it requires courage to keep up faith. Faith sees the light in the darkest night and courage helps in reaching it. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings").

A Year Ago Today

March 5, 1942

From Our Own Files

Waves of Japanese aircraft subjected Bandoeng, temporary Dutch capital, to relentless bombing lasting one and a half hours on March 3, reports Domei. Mighty squadrons of Japanese bombers and fighters in the attack braved heavy ground barrages to furiously bomb and machine-gun the airfield, resulting in a large number of casualties among Dutch troops, adds the report.

* * *

Japanese naval warplanes, assisting naval surface vessels in extensive operations in the Java Sea, sighted and shot down 13 enemy planes on February 28 which were flying from Australia to reinforce the United Nations' air force in Java, states a Domei report.

* * *

The United States Navy Department has announced that formations of Japanese bombers have attacked a United States naval squadron west of the Gilbert Islands, states a report from Lisbon. The United States naval force was composed of one aircraft carrier, accompanied by cruisers and destroyers.

* * *

United States and Philippine troops, who have been driven into a tight corner on Bataan Peninsula from which there is no escape, are now confronted with the choice of either surrendering or facing certain annihilation. Despite desperate efforts on the part of American officers to encourage and bolster up the flagging spirits of the demoralized troops with false reports that reinforcements are on the way to their rescue, demoralized native soldiers have evaded their strict watch and deserted in great numbers, reports Domei.

* * * *

According to a report from Buenos Aires, Vice-Admiral C. E. I. Helfrich, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Fleet, has resigned his post as he has received a "special mission."

* * * *

Evacuation of Madras, India, has been encouraged and advances are being made to persons wishing to leave the city, according to a Lisbon report.

NO EFFORT WAS SPARED BY U.S. TO CRIPPLE JAPAN'S SEA POWER

Humiliating Terms Were Imposed on Japanese Nation By Armament Limitation Conference

By Dr. SHUMEI OKAWA

Part V

The United States, which made desperate efforts in its feverish desire to dislodge Japan from its position in East Asia, now started to build up a powerful navy.

In March, 1898, while Roosevelt was Secretary of the Navy, he read a book written by Admiral Mahan relating to the command of the sea and its influence in the light of history and was very greatly impressed. In appreciation of the Admiral's view on the far-reaching consequence of the command of the sea, he wrote a letter to the naval officer, stating in part: "The book you have written gave definite shape to a thought of which I had but a vague conception. I studied your work with a view to the attainment of my aim." And later when he became President, he said that "the demand I make to Congress for the construction of the greatest navy in the world is a sublime responsibility I have as President."

He insisted that without a powerful navy the United States not only could not effectively maintain the opendoor policy in China but could not even enforce its Monroe Doctrine. On this ground, he strongly emphasized the importance of building up a great American navy with the object of crushing the main force of the navy of any enemy the United States might have to face in the future.

Under the guidance of Roosevelt, the United States laid the foundations of its modern navy to work out its national destiny. The American navy has thus inherited the naval spirit of Roosevelt and has been building its great navy according to his ideal. It is for this reason that the United States navy celebrates October 27, Roosevelt's birthday, as Navy Day.

Panama Canal Completed

On August 14, 1914, the construction of the Panama Canal was fully completed. This reduced the the distance of 13,000 nautical miles between the naval base at Hampton Rhodes on the Atlantic and the Mare naval base on the Pacific to about 5,000, making it possible for the United States navy to operate on both waters in time of war. By the completion of the Panama canal, the efficiency of the United States navy was doubled. What was more, the so-called Daniel naval plan for a vast expansion of the American navy was put into effect in 1916. Three years later, the United States navy suddenly extended its naval strength to the Pacific by organizing a powerful American Pacific fleet.

The Daniel naval plan called for the construction of about 120 craft including 10 battleships, six cruisers, a number of torpedo destroyers, submarines, etc. When this naval construction plan was introduced to the American Congress, responsible Americans in the Congress and outside did not hesitate to make references to a possible conflict between Japan and the United States over the Asiatic problem. It was natural that this challenge had a serious repercussion on this side of the Pacific and Japan, to cope with the situation, was constrained to make a so-called 8-4 fleet in 1917, the year in which the American navy started naval construction. In 1918, the Japanese Navy planned the 8-6 fleet and on the following year 8-8 fleet. Referring to this situation, Hector Bywater, noted British naval critic, made a reference in his book "Navies and Nations" to the following effect:

"Japan for more than one year has been watching in an uneasy frame of mind the plan of naval expansion on a grand scale, which was promoted by the United States with a determination to hold the hegemony of the sea. The United States concentrated its strength with this naval program. In August, 1919, the newly organized Pacific fleet, the most powerful American fleet, arrived in the Pacific waters by way of the Panama canal. At the same time, a plan for the construction of American naval bases in the Pacific was announced. The American navy started to plan its naval bases on a grand scale at the Philippines, Guam and Samoa. Pearl Harbor was to be the American Gibraltar of the Pacific. In the face of this fact, Japan could not help realizing that it was the object of these American naval activities.

Naval Race

When a desperate naval race was staged under such circumstances, the Japanese shipbuilding industry made supreme efforts and succeeded in out-distancing the American naval construction. Considered from the viewpoint of equipment for construction such as gridiron, docks, the condition of ports and shipbuilding technique, Japan had an advantage over the United States. There is no denying that Japan's appropriation for naval construction was less than that of the United States, but the Japanese Navy was so determined that the American authorities began to see the seriousness of the situation.

In the meantime, the American naval program stimulated the expansion of the British navy. The United States could not afford to enter into a naval race with Japan and Britain, at the same time as its competitors. Moreover, it could not see its way clear regarding the future possibilities of prosperity which it had been enjoying ever since the first World War. The war-born prosperity might come to an end sooner than expected. The United States Government had to guard against such a possibility, for it was bound to be placed in a serious financial difficulty should it carry on a gigantic naval construction in the midst of an economic depression.

To get out of this difficult situation of its own making, the United States promoted an international naval limitation conference with a view to restraining Japanese and British naval constructions and at the same time smooth the way for its advance to East Asia by curtailing Japan's influence. The conference was held at Washington in 1921-22 under American leadership, and by this conference, the United States gained everything it wanted in the past in a most dramatic fashion.

Was Like a Duel

Just as Henry Wickham Steed, editor-in-chief of the London Times, said, the Washington Conference was no less than "a duel between Japan and the United States." In this duel, the United States succeeded in making Japan and Britain abrogate the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and internationally isolating Japan. In addition to this, it also succeeded, in collaboration with Britain, in limiting Japan's number of battleships to 60 per cent of the British and American navies despite the fact that the Japanese delegate strongly opposed such a humiliating treatment, insisting that 70 per cent was the minimum for Japan's national defense. In this contention, however, Britain and the United States cooperated and finally forced Japan to accept the ratio which was less than the minimum. On that occasion, Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, one of the leading members of the Japanese delegation, made an amazing statement, declaring that "Japan has no intention of demanding in the future as in the past the maintenance of general naval equipment on an equal basis with either the United States or Great Britain." This declaration is said to have been enthusiastically applauded by British and Americans.

The United States, which succeeded in isolating Japan and making the Japanese naval ratio inferior to its own, scored another success, placing its insular possessions in the western Pacific in the position of security by concluding the Four-Power Treaty. The contracting parties to this treaty were primarily to be Japan, the United States and Britain, but later they invited France to participate in it to save its face. The fact that the Netherlands, which had a far more important interest in the western Pacific than France, was not invited to this treaty shows how insincere this instrument was in its motive.

The gist of the treaty is found in article 1, which stipulates that the high contracting parties shall respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, and in the event any controversy, arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights, which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding. Article 4 of this treaty put an end to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, stating that the treaty signed between Britain and Japan at London on July 13, 1911, is abrogated.

Rights Returned

At the Versailles Peace Conference, Japan acquired various rights and interests relating to the Shantung problem, but it returned them all to China almost unconditionally at the Washington Conference. It was at that time that Japan also consented to the abrogation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. But one of the ignominious works of the conference was the signing of the Nine-Power Treaty between the United States, Belgium, China, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands and Portugal. The contents of this treaty were of a nature that were most gratifying to the United States.

According to this treaty, the contracting parties were to "use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China," "to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights and privileges." The treaty also stipulated that whenever a situation arises in relation to the application of the provisions of the treaty or when it is considered appropriate to discuss the application of the provisions, the contracting parties shall fully and frankly communicate with one another for the attainment of their object." By this treaty, the United States stripped Japan, at least as a matter of formality, of its special rights and interests in China in general and Manchuria and Mongolia in particular.

The Washington Conference enabled the United States to score an unprecedented success in the history of American diplomacy in the Orient by curtailing Japan's power in the Pacific and restraining its activities in East Asia.

But the United States was by no means satisfied with this success. When two nations are separated so far apart by a vast expanse of water like Japan and the United States, a cruiser may prove to be a more effective weapon of war than a battleship. Since the Washington Conference, this consideration had been a source of everlasting nightmare to America. The American Government, therefore, again arranged the Geneva and the London naval limitation conferences to bring about a situation which would be soothing to its disturbed state of mind. What was significant was that at these conferences Britain too had to be satisfied with a lesser naval ratio than that of the United States. To say the least, this was a matter of immense significance in the history of the world because of the fact that Britain, which had always made it the point of honor and pride to be the world's greatest maritime power and blessed itself for its holy mission to rule the waves as such, now renounced its position in favor of the United States.

Brazen Inconsistency

Let us now pause here for a moment and calmly observe the United States' conduct in the perspective of history. It was the United States that took the initiative for the organization of the League of Nations, but when it was actually brought into being it refused to join it. It was the United States that promoted the anti-war pact, making the parties to it promise not to make war an instrument for the accomplishment of their national policy, but it sought to maintain the greatest navy in the world with a view to using it for offensive purposes in the Pacific. The United States maintained that the parity of naval ratio between itself and Britain did not threaten the peace of the Atlantic, but it insisted that a ratio of 100 per cent for itself against Japan's 70 per cent could still jeopardize the peace of the Pacific.

What about the closed door policy of the United States in Latin America? The United States Government insists on the Monroe Doctrine for South America, but it demands the nations of the world to keep the door of East Asia wide open. When Japanese fishermen sought to get a lease of land at the Magdalena Bay in Mexico, the American Senate passed a resolution, alleging that such an arrangement was a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. The United States denies Japan's position in East Asia in the name of the open-door policy in spite of the fact that it enjoys 10 times more privileged positions in Mexico and Nicaragua than what Japan enjoys in East Asia. If this inconsistency and contradiction are not the manifestation of insatiable egotism and greed, then what is?

Such was the disposition of American diplomacy, and there was not a nation in the world which was courageous enough to stand right up and challenge this diplomatic vandal. Japan at the London Conference might have demanded the parity of ratio in limiting auxiliary craft. It might have even demanded a change of ratio in the principal ships, appealing to the spirit of the anti-war pact and on the ground that the international situation had undergone a vast change since the Washington Conference. Japan, however, demanded a ratio of 7-10 in auxiliary craft.

All these international conferences have been known merely as armament limitation conferences, but in fact they are by no means so pure and simple as have been generally believed. If one looks at these conferences in the perspective of the past 30 years with the violent and hypocritical American diplomacy as their background, he will be able to see clearly that they are the legitimate children of sinister and rapacious intention.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

The Fujin Asahi, Vol. 20, No. 9 dated March 10, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Highlights of a Roundtable Conference on "Until the Enemy Is Crushed," Spirit of the Imperial Tank Units, and Fighting and Home Front.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM EXTENDED FROM INDIA INTO AFGHANISTAN

England's Aggressive Policy in Central Asia Since Eighteenth Century Reviewed

(From the Toa)

Part I

That Peter the Great, who laid the foundations for the Russian Empire in the 18th century, conceived the idea of advancing into India is quite natural, considering the greater geographical advantages which Russia possessed over other European countries for the execution of this plan. It was presumably in pursuit of his deep-laid scheme of using the place as a base for the projected advance into India that in 1772, this Russian Emperor occupied Astrabad on the Caspian Sea.

In the meantime, Britain had gradually held in check Portuguese, Dutch and French colonial influences in the East and in the 18th century she monopolized India's trading rights so that no country could compete with her any longer in that country, politically or diplomatically. At the beginning of the 19th century, Britain was casting her ambitious eye on Afghanistan across the country of the Sikhs under Ranjit Singh. Britain was active in those days not in India only but in Turkey also. Her object for these activities was to prevent Russia from gaining control over Turkey and to check Russia's advance into the Dardanelles. In this way, there arose strong rivalry between Britain and Russia all along the delicate situation surrounding to Mongolia and Manchuria via Central Asia.

On the signing of a treaty in 1807, following the conclusion of peace between France and Russia, Napoleon approached Alexander of Russia with overtures for joint action in attacking India. As soon as Britain got wind of this, she dispatched envoys to Persia, Afghanistan and King Ranjit Singh and succeeded in concluding with these countries treaties under which she secured their pledge that her aid would be sought for the defense of their countries in the event of the forceful passage of French and Russian armies through their countries.

Menace Ceases

The menace of a joint Russo-French invasion of India ceased when Napoleon was defeated in his wars first with Russia and then with Britain, but Russia continued her activities north of Turkey and Persia, expanding her territory by subjugating the Turkomans and invading the northern districts of Persia. In her desire to gain in Afghanistan what she lost in her own country, Persia, in 1837, laid siege to Herat which had formerly belonged to her. Afghanistan immediately appealed to Britain for aid under the treaty previously concluded, but the latter turned a deaf ear to this appeal, in view of the delicate situation surrounding her.

Whereupon, Afghanistan turned to Russia, who agreed to aid her. This led to Russian cooperation with Afghanistan, a contingency most dreaded by Britain. Indignant at this attitude of the King of Afghanistan, the Indian Government sent a large army under General Sir John Keane to Afghanistan toward the close of 1839 and occupied Kabul. This was the First Anglo-Afghan War, the first open manifestation of Anglo-Russian antagonism which had been developing in Afghanistan for about a century. In this War, the King of Afghanistan, Dost Mohammed, surrendered and was sent to Calcutta as a war prisoner. Britain put Shah Shuja on the throne and concluded peace with him. The new King, in an audience with the British Envoy, Sir William Macnaghten, agreed to the British demand for the stationing of British garrisons at Kabul, Ghazni and Kandahar and for the residence of thirty odd military officers as members of special service organs in the principal Afghan cities.

Britain was overjoyed over this arrangement as it meant that military and administrative powers in Afghanistan passed virtually into British hands. However, the British policy then adopted did not prove a success. The new King was unpopular and the Afghans who resented the stationing of British officers and troops in their country frequently attacked and murdered individual British officers and men. Even British garrisons stationed at different places were attacked and surrounded by large bodies of Afghan militia or irregulars. In one instance, the British garrison, which was besieged in winter months, was reduced to dire straits for lack of fuels and food, and Alexander Burnes, of the British special service at Kabul, and Macnaghten, the British Envoy, who were in charge of the negotiations for the settlement of the trouble, were assassinated.

Evacuation in Snow

In this predicament, the British troops decided to evacuate in a heavy snow, in 1841, but on the way they were frequently attacked by infuriated Afghan militia, and all the British troops and civilians, totaling some 20,000, were butchered except for one army surgeon, who managed to make good his escape. Needless to say, the new King met with the same sad fate. This incident was generally regarded as the most serious blot on the history of Britain's Indian diplomacy, and vehement attacks were made in the British Parliament at the time against the British Government on that account. It is on record that Lord Auckland, Viceroy of India, was recalled in consequence. Although Britain won the First Anglo-Afghan War, she failed dismally in her post-war policy.

Lord Northbrook sent a punitive army under General (later Marshal) Pollock against Afghanistan. Kabul was occupied again and business streets were razed to the ground. Profiting by the previous bitter experience, however, the victorious British army was withdrawn completely to India. After this, Britain gave up the idea of repressing the Afghans and took to the policy of appeasement, instead. She set free Dost Mahommed, who had been in Calcutta as war prisoner since the First Anglo-Afghan War, and concluded with him a sort of offensive and defensive alliance, under which Britain undertook to aid Afghanistan in the event of a foreign invasion. In return for the grant of an annuity of 1,200,000 rupees to the King to enable him to reform the home administration, Britain acquired the right of directing the Afghan foreign policy.

In this way, Afghanistan was, after 1841, at once an ally and a protectorate of Britain. From the British point of view, she made Afghanistan a vassal State who was absolutely at her beck and call, converting the country at the same time into a buffer State between Russia and herself.

King's Attitude Changes

King Dost Mohammed died in 1863 and he was succeeded by his son, Sher Ali. The new King was pro-British at the time of his enthronement, but as Russia, indignant at the repressive attitude Britain adopted against her in Turkey, occupied Tashkend, Kokand, Samarkand about 1865 and threatened to attack Afghanistan, he gradually turned anti-British and pro-Russian in his policy out of his natural desire to safeguard the security of his own land. When the King received a Russian mission in Kabul in 1877, Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India waxed indignant and demanded that the King of Afghanistan receive a British Envoy also. General Neville Chamberlain being appointed as Envoy. When the British Envoy's entry into Afghanistan was refused, opinion in favor of strong policy toward Afghanistan again found vigorous expression among the British in India, and in 1879, an expedition was again dispatched under Generals Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts. This was the Second Anglo-Afghan War.

In this War, Afghanistan suffered a complete defeat and sued for peace in 1879. Under the Gandamak Treaty, under which peace was signed, Afghanistan was brought back once again to pro-British policy. King Sher Ali died during the War and Britain put Abdur-Rahman, his nephew, on the throne. King Rahman succeeded in reconstructing Afghanistan and laid the foundations for the present-day Afghanistan by upholding independence stoutly amid all difficulties.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

The men of action are, after all, only the unconscious instruments of the men of thought.—Heine.

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Great men undertake great things because they are great; fools, because they think them easy.—Vauvenargues

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There is no greater grief than to remember days of joy when misery is at hand.—Dante

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No grief is so acute but that time ameliorates it.—Cicero

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If the internal griefs of every man could be read, written on his forehead, how many who now excite envy, would appear to be objects of pity?—Metastasio

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That which is given with pride and ostentation is rather an ambition than a bounty.—Seneca

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Gifts weigh like mountains on a sensitive heart.—To me they are oftener punishments than pleasures. —Mad. Fee

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True glory consists in doing what deserves to be written; in writing what deserves to be read; and in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living in it.—Pliny